New-York Daily Times.

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STATE AFFAIRS.

THE WORK ALL DONE UP.

THE TAXES OF YOUR CITY.

HOW THEY SWELL INTO MILLIONS.

ABOLISHING JOE TAYLOR.

Whipping Out Some Other Officers.

FREIGHT ON RAILROADS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 4.

They had brief, unimportant sessions in both branches of the Legislature convened here at the Capitol. In the Senate, they worked through all the special and general orders, and reached the order "nothing to do" a little before 12 o'clock. It is not everybody that stops doing when there is nothing to do, but the Senate had the discretion to [illegible] the usual stopping place, and to "shut up" as soon as it was reached.

IN THE SENATE.

Mr. [illegible] presented a remonstrance of 470 citizens of Albany, against a bridge across the Hudson at that place.

Petitions were this morning presented for the letting of canal repairs by contract and to abolish the office of Superintendents of Canals.

Mr. [illegible] also presented the petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for authority to raise money by tax, and submitted a bill, of which the following is an abstract. They wish to be empowered to raise for the

[illegible]	$[illegible],000
[illegible] repairs and improvements	25,000
[illegible]	35,000
[illegible] Health	40,000
[illegible] County Jail	25,000
[illegible] Court House, Third District	20,000
[illegible] for Fire Department	50,000
[illegible] railing around Tompkins-square	20,000
County contingencies	120,000
City Inspector's Department	8,315
[illegible] fees	18,000
[illegible] Corporation docks and slips	6,000
Common Council, pay of members	36,100
Cleaning streets	269,234
Contingencies of Common Council	15,000
[illegible] (new work)	150,000
[illegible] (repairs)	20,460
[illegible]	15,000
Election expenses	20,000
[illegible] to Maj. Gen. Worth	22,500
Errors and delinquencies	5,000
Fire Department, for Chief Engineer	81,653
Interest on Revenue Bonds	220,000
Interest on Assessment Bonds	60,000
[illegible] Estates	3,000
Lands and Places	16,000
Markets	7,000
Mayoralty fees	150
[illegible] fees	40,000
Pavements, Belgian, and improvement of carriage-way in Broadway	120,000
[illegible] Chatham-street and Bowery	75,000
Police and Fire Telegraph	5,000
Printing	35,000
[illegible]	20,000
Real Estate	25,000
Real Estate Expenses	50,000
Roads and Avenues	50,000
Repairs to Public Buildings	50,000
Stationery	12,000
[illegible] repairs and cleaning	24,000
Statistical tables Croton Aqueduct Department	1,500
Salaries	268,200
Sunken vessels (removing)	2,000
Street Expenses and Paving	75,000
Station-houses	25,000
Tenth-avenue (working as a County road)	12,000
Wells and Pumps	2,500
Water pipes and laying	165,700
[illegible] Maps and Surveys, (Tax Commissioners)	10,000

And also a further sum, not exceeding $[illegible],600, to be applied towards defraying police expenses in said City and County.

Also a further sum of $[illegible] for lamps and gas.

Also, $[illegible] as for deficiency of taxation in the year [illegible].

The last section is as follows:

No portion of the said respective sums hereinbefore mentioned shall be expended or applied to any other purposes or objects than said objects and purposes respectively, for which the Board of Supervisors of said City and County of New-York are hereby [illegible] to raise the same as aforesaid.

The sum total amounting to $[illegible].

PREVENTING FIRES.

The bill for the more effectual prevention of fires in the City of New-York, was reported favorably upon by Mr. [illegible].

NOTICES.

Among the notices of bills to be introduced were the following:

By Mr. WADSWORTH—"To facilitate the determination of the validity of taxes and assessments."

By Mr. HALSTEAD—"For the incorporation of the [illegible] Medical College in the City of New-York."

Also, "For a new County, to be composed of territory from the Southern Jury District of Steuben County, with the County seat at Addison."

By Mr. BROOKS—"To regulate the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and of the Judges of the Supreme Court to be hereafter elected."

Also, "to incorporate the Pure Milk Company of the City of New-York."

The Senate then went through their General Orders, and passed to a third reading the bills appropriating money for the New-York Harbor Encroachment Commission, ($20,000;) to amend the law to provide for the taking acknowledgment of deeds by persons residing out of the State.

ABOLISHING OFFICES.

In the Assembly, Mr. MAHEW gave notice of a bill to abolish the office of Commissioner of Streets in New-York, and Mr. A. J. MILLS of a bill to abolish the same, and also the office of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, and to form a new Department with enlarged powers. The detailed provisions of these bills will be given hereafter.

Mr. GUNN gave notice of a bill to charter the the New-York Harmonic Society. The same bill as introduced last year, but crowded out.

THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. A. WOODS introduced a resolution, which was adopted, to instruct the Committee on Militia and Public Defence to bring in a bill making an appropriation to purchase *Swords*, to be presented to the surviving officers of the New-York Volunteers for their gallant conduct in the late war with Mexico.

FREIGHT ON RAILROADS.

Mr. JENKINS gave notice of a bill to regulate the price of freight on certain railroads, by which the minimum charges on specific articles of produce during the suspension of Canal Navigation shall be regulated by the minimum rate charged on the same articles during the time the Canals in the State shall be navigable, by adding a fixed percentage thereto.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. NEWBURY called up his resolution for a Joint Committee of five to sit during the recess and examine the affairs of Savings Banks throughout the State. An animated discussion followed upon an amendment offered by Mr. FOOT to confine the action of the Committee to the time of the session. Without taking any final action on the amendment the resolution was tabled.

HEMSTEAD VILLAGE CHARTER.

Much of the time of the session was consumed in the consideration in Committee of the Hemstead Village Charter bill. A provision conferring upon the President and Trustees the power to grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to prohibit the same, called out a lengthy discussion. Without disposing of the bill, though refusing to strike out this provision of the proposed Charter, the Committee reported progress.

Mr. REED brought in a bill to provide for a convention of citizens of New-York, to revise and amend the City Charter, and to reorganize the City Government under the same; also, to provide for the election of delegates to the Convention. LEO.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.—The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* says of the Methodist Book Concern, that "it commenced in 1789, in Philadelphia, under the supervision of Rev. JOHN DICKENS, the first book steward, agent, and editor, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with a borrowed capital of $600; and though losing in 1836, by fire, nearly $[illegible],000, this institution now possesses a capital of over three quarters of a million, and a grand total of its sales for the past fiscal year reached the sum of $[illegible]. It has now been in existence sixty-six years. The tract and periodical departments are but branches of the great trunk concern.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA AND PERSIA.

Horrible Cruelties of the Persians in Herat.

DOST MOHAMED PREPARING FOR WAR.

The Santal Rebellion in British India.

Confirmation of the Fall of Herat.

Bombay (Dec. 19) Correspondence of the London Times.

Since the fall of Herat into the hands of the Persians and their nominee and creature, Prince YUSUF, of which I gave you in my last such details as had then reached us, intelligence from over the border has dribbled in but scantily, and for the most part from sources that render it less easily verified than usual. It bears upon it, however, no stamp of improbability, either in regard to the apprehensions of DOST MAHOMED, the ferocity of the victorious party at Herat in its hour of triumph, or the subsequent quarrels of its leaders among themselves. You may recollect it being stated that upon the occupation of the city by the Persian troops, the life of the deposed Chief MAHOMED SADIK KHAN was spared, and that he and his principal adherents were treated with respect and consideration. Indeed, for an Oriental revolution, it appeared to be a singularly bloodless one. This state of things we are now told, did not long continue. MAHOMED SADIK was put to death, together with the whole family of YAR MAHOMED, his father, with the sole exception of one woman, spared for the sake of her wealth, to produce which, she was tortured by the most approved and recondite methods. A later report mentions that a quarrel had taken place between Prince YUSUF and one of his followers, in the course of which the former was severely, if not mortally wounded.

At Cabul and Candahar the occupation of the frontier town of Herat by one of the exiled royal race of the SUDDOZYES with the support of Persia, appears to have laid to sleep the jealousies of the BARUCKZYE brothers. Relinquishing, or postponing his own views on Candahar, DOST MAHOMED wrote urgently to his surviving brothers of that place, entreating them to join him in sinking their family disputes, and in forming a powerful opposition to the common enemy. The Candahar chiefs assented to their brother's proposal, and proceeded to call together the clans of their territory. The Ameer did the same and it is said that the whole force, if united, and joined by HYDER KHAN's troops at Balkh, 10,000 strong, would amount to some 70,000 men with 80 guns. An advance upon Herat is not apprehended, but rather such a demonstration in force as shall deter Persia from taking aggressive measures, in the event of such being contemplated.

Whether any application for aid has been forwarded by the Ameer to his British Allies, or whether the application, if made, is likely to be favorably received, I have at present no information. There has been, as was natural, some revival of the reports touching the dispatch of a force to the Persian Gulf. These, no doubt, are premature, but I have good reason to believe that the papers connected with the last expedition have been under official consideration. With regard to Affghan requests for assistance, the appearance at Kurrachee of a young chief of the Candahar family may, it has been suggested, be connected with some such piece of diplomacy. The person in question is, however, ostensibly on his way to Mecca, and it is probable that the tomb of the Prophet and not Bombay is his real destination.

From the northwest frontier there is no news of any importance, save the rumor of an intended expedition from Peshawur against a Momund chief, by name SAADUT KHAN. In what particular way this individual has been making himself obnoxious we are not told; perhaps, because the offences of a border leader, possessing a stronghold in the mountains, need no description to make them intelligible. It appears that this is not the first time that he has embroiled himself with us. Mention is made of his having been temporarily dispossessed by us in 1842. The force to be employed on this occasion will consist of two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, for whom SAADUT KHAN in his fort of Pundiali is said to be preparing a warm reception.

Atrocities Committed by the Persian Troops at Herat.

From the Scindian, Dec. 8.

The intelligence from Herat is horrible: the whole of YAR MAHOMED's family, old and young, have been put to death, except the mother of the two princes who were recently murdered by the Persian troops. She had great influence in Herat; in fact, she administered the affairs of the state, and was called "the Nawab of Herat." Her life was spared with the view of extorting from her the treasure she was known to have possessed; but she was prepared for this, for on the murder of her two sons she collected all her jewels and burnt them, and allowed her slaves to distribute the spoils among themselves. She is now tortured with red hot irons to give up her hidden wealth. We do not apprehend immediate hostilities unless the Persians advance beyond Herat. With Herat itself DOST MAHOMED and his allies have strictly nothing to do; and we doubt much whether the British lion will stretch out his paw until a more satisfactory *casus belli* is established.

War Preparations for the Recapture of Herat.

By a letter from Candahar, under date 26th Oct., we learn, says the *Scindian*, that the son of the late MEER MAHOMED URUHAR KHAN, and MEER SHERE JEHAN KHAN, the son of DOST MAHOMED, with 5,000 troops and 11 guns, were ready to start for Herat; and were only waiting for AMEER DOST MAHOMED, who was expected by way of Ghuznee, and AMEER MAHOMED HYDER KHAN, with 50,000 troops.

The same paper of Dec. 8, says: The news from Candahar is of a very warlike nature. Now that Herat is taken by the Suddoojees, the inveterate enemies of the Barukzyes, DOST MAHOMED has addressed his brothers of Candahar, entreating them to forget all former disagreements, and join together to prevent the encroachments of the common enemy. To this the Candahar chiefs have all agreed, and are using every exertion to raise as formidable a force as possible, to form a chain from Candahar to Bulkh, the highway to Herat, where GHOLAM HYDER KHAN is at present with 10,000 troops. When the forces of DOST MAHOMED and the Candahar chiefs unite, it is calculated they will muster about 70,000 men and about 80 guns.

The Santal Rebellion in India.

Calcutta (Dec. 9) Correspondence of the London Times.

Lord DALHOUSIE arrived in Calcutta on the 29th of November, in excellent health and spirits. He has been absent from the capital ten months, and finds an enormous mass of business awaiting his return. His first difficulty will be the final suppression of the Santal rebellion. The proclamation of martial law has produced but a partial effect. In some localities submission has been the order of the day; the wily savages have buried their weapons, and laugh at a force which they know will not punish them unless actually in arms. In Northern Beerbhoom, however, they appear to hold out, and, according to the latest intelligence, were concentrating their strength on Koomerabad and Soogee, the chief villages of the district.

Several skirmishes have occurred between outlying parties and the tribes; but I cannot make details intelligible without a description of the geography of the region, which would increase this letter threefold. Suffice it to say that in four separate skirmishes parties of Santals, ranging from 200 to 500 in number, have been defeated by onetenth their number of sepoys. General LLOYD, who commands the attacking force, caught 38 men some ten days since. He hung six on the spot, and sentenced the remainder to transportation for life. SEEDOO, the original leader, now lies under sentence of death; but KANOO, the second in command, is at large, and is much the abler of the two. A few days will probably bring us the result of General LLOYD's operations, and it can hardly fail to be the submission of the savages. I am sorry to say there is still a strong feeling in official circles in favor of pardoning, or rather of overlooking the outbreak. It is, in truth, too much trouble to punish a whole tribe, and, besides, English ideas have a strong influence in Council.

The outbreak, which was, in fact, a vulgar massacre, is styled a rebellion, and treated as Englishmen treat a "rebellion" in Ireland. The European public unanimously condemn this leniency as an *encouragement to rebellion*, while the natives attribute it to the fears of the authorities. Various plans are proposed for their punishment; but the most popular one is, as I previously informed you, to render another outbreak impossible by compelling the Santals to open out their fastnesses—in short, to cut roads by forced labor. Such a punishment would be *considered*, by the people of the plains, equivalent to our old penal infliction of labor on the roads, and would live for generations in the history of the tribe. At all events, it would enable the Government, at any moment, to dispatch a military force into the very heart of the jungles. The Council, however, is still said to be unwilling to adopt any measure of the kind; but the arrival of Lord DALHOUSIE may cause a change of policy. He has as yet made no sign one way or the other.

Exportation of Saltpetre from India Prohibited—Indignation of American Merchants.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *London Times* writes:

The bill prohibiting the export of saltpetre, except in vessels bound to Liverpool or London, has passed the Legislative Council. Under its provisions saltpetre shipped to any other destination may be confiscated. Shippers also are subjected to a fine of £2 per ton. The bill, moreover, indemnifies all collectors for acts done since the 17th of November, from which date exportation has been prohibited. It has excited fierce indignation in the American merchants, who are principally affected. They complain that no notice was given of the measure, demand compensation, and affect to believe the transaction contrary to international law. The Vice-Consul has formally protested against the act, and some English editors have hinted at all kinds of possible and impossible measures of retaliation. America, it is suggested, might prohibit the export of cotton, except to Trieste. The Governor-General, it is said, neither attacks nor defends the bill. He simply pleads orders from England which he is bound to obey. In the discussion on the third reading Mr. PEACOCK produced a new argument for the legality of the measure. It appears that under some one of the navigation laws the Court of Directors possessed power to legislate for trade and navigation in the Indian ports. They did so legislate, and provided for this very prohibition in time of war. The new Chief Justice, however, held that their bill had expired with the navigation laws, and the new act was therefore indispensable.

Prayers of the Parsees for the Success of the British over Russia.

From the Bombay Times, Dec. 17.

A singular circumstance attended the thanksgiving at Bombay desired by the Governor-General for our successes in the Crimea. On the 2d of December, the day fixed upon, the Parsees, of their own accord, met in the Town Hall to listen to a lecture on the freedom and blessings of the British Government, contrasted with the tyranny and oppression of Russia, drawn up and delivered by one of their countrymen—DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE. The lecture being concluded, the service of the day was wound up by the following prayer, not only remarkable for its own excellence and appropriateness, but doubly so as one of the first ever delivered by a layman in public, and in the ordinary conversational language of the hearers, the Parsee worship being conducted, and their sacred books being written, wholly in an unknown tongue, unintelligible to the worshippers, and very imperfectly understood by the great body of the priesthood themselves:

"O Almighty God, let Thy shadow always fall wherever the British rule exists. Grant it, O God, success in all its undertakings—vanquish by the aid of Thy powerful hands all its enemies—and grant that its greatness may still rise, and its moral effects be spread over a still greater portion of the world. Receive our humble acknowledgments, O Lord, for having placed us under such a beneficent rule, and we pray to Thee to preserve us under it. Grant, O Heavens, that the Government over our head be actuated in ruling over us with still greater kindness, and its effects be spread still wider. O Almighty Protector, preserve for ever, secure our lives and properties, as they are now—and grant that the securities may be still more strengthened. Bestow, O Lord, still more merciful heart to the Queen who reigns over us. We pray to thee, O Almighty God, to bless her armies with success in the great war in which they are now engaged, and bring to a speedy end the strife, by granting victory to those who have come to shed their blood in the right cause. Grant, O gracious God, that we may continue to live, as we now do, with perfect security to ourselves, under the Government in which we now are, and that we may ever be impressed with a grateful sense of the advantages which we enjoy under this benign reign.—Amen."

IMPORTANT CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

The Constitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor Law—Shall it be Enforced in this City?—What the Grand Jury may do—The Disagreement of Petit Jurors—How the Nuisance may be Abated.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

The February Term of this Court was opened yesterday morning. The room presented a very crowded appearance, it being understood that Judge CAPRON, who sits again this term, in the place of Recorder SMITH, would, in his charge to the Grand Jury, refer to the Prohibitory Law, in a very stringent and forcible manner. A sufficient number of persons summoned as Grand Jurors being early in attendance, the following gentlemen were sworn:

JAMES HARPER, Foreman.

Louis A. Bolloni,	Wm. M. Cawley,	Ab'm Overhiser,
Thomas Brown,	Howell Hoppock,	George W. Platt,
Wm. Cromwell,	James G. Jacobus,	Alexander Rankin,
Moses W. Dean,	Gibbons L. Kelly,	David Tappan,
Charles Fowler,	Henry A. Leeman,	M. Williams, Jr.,
John T. Farish,	John N. Olcott,	Patrick Crowe,
	Stephen B. Fraser.	

After the swearing of the Jury, the Judge delivered his charge. It is quite an important document, especially such portion thereof as relates to the Prohibitory Law:

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

THE NATURE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THEIR DUTIES.

GENTLEMEN: The opening of another term of this Court brings me again into communication with the Grand Inquest of the City and County of New-York.

Your selection as Grand Jurors, it is, perhaps, needless to be said, is highly complimentary to you, personally, and the duties devolving upon you, in the performance of your trust, bring responsibilities correspondingly grave and delicate.

Your official oath is a good synopsis of those duties, and indicates very clearly, the nature of the responsibilities which flow from them.

With no intention to make a personal application of our remarks, it may be interesting, at least, to occupy a little time in commenting briefly on the requirements of this oath. The review may serve to impress all our minds more deeply with the importance which the law attaches to your office and duties, and to enable you to act more usefully as Grand Jurors. You have sworn that "You will diligently inquire and true presentment make, of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge." This undertaking demands that you should be satisfied *beyond all reasonable doubt*, that the person accused is guilty of the offence imputed, before you create by your action the necessity of a public trial. You should be satisfied that the witnesses are credible, make just allowance for possible bad motives or impure designs, closely scrutinize them, cautiously sift their evidence, and make the question of guilt so clear that you would be compelled on a traverse of the indictment in Court, to find a verdict of guilty in the case, if no rebutting or explanatory evidence were offered by the accused. Such is the meaning of the terms "*diligently* inquire, and *true* presentment make of *all* such matters and things as *shall be given* you in charge."

"The counsel of your fellows and your own, you shall keep secret." You are specially enjoined by a statute of this State from disclosing the fact that an indictment is found against any person for a felony, until the defendant shall have been arrested thereon; and, I think, a candid interpretation of the injunction demands that you should make no disclosures of any matters whatever, which may be submitted for your consideration.

"You shall present no one from envy, hatred or malice." Can any other commentary be required in elucidation of this injunction than its own plain and impressive language? As we would search the consciences of witnesses, let our knowledge of the frailties of "poor human nature," and of the frequent errors of the loftiest human intellect, teach us to be watchful over our own feelings while we sit in judgment upon those whose conduct may be submitted to our investigation. Let not passion, nor prejudice, nor hatred, nor revenge, find a lodgment in our minds.

"Neither shall you leave any one unpresented from fear, favor, affection, reward, or the hope of reward."

True courage is never exhibited in a rash and stubborn exercise of power. Prudence, reflection, integrity, and a consciousness of right, are essential elements of this rare and eminent virtue. These qualities, gentlemen, will lead you to see no distinction in the performance of your duties between the wealthy and the poor, the lofty and the humble, the titled and the private citizen.

The man of true courage is necessarily an honest man. In the performance of duty, such a man will stand firm when favorites would beguile him; he will remain inflexible against the allurements of affection, and will cast the withering frown of deepest reprobation upon the sordid wretch who shall dare to proffer or accept the bribe of gold.

"*But you shall present* all things truly *as they* come to your knowledge, according to the best of your understanding."

That is all the law requires at your hands; but, gentlemen, it requires *all that*. You must not only present *truly*, but you must so present *all things* as they come to your *knowledge*. A faithful regard to the demands of this oath will not hold you guiltless if you reject a complaint preferred by respectable witnesses, merely because the law which is violated is disfavored by a portion of the public, or because its validity is questioned, or its expediency doubted. With the questions of disfavor, validity or expediency, you have no concern. As well might you say to the Creator, "Why hast thou formed me thus?" for law is the emanation of a power as essentially above its creature, relatively, as the Creator is above His rational creation.

"*So help you God.*" Such is the appeal which, in assuming office, the Grand Juror makes, in affirmation of the purity of his motives and the integrity of his actions.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, with this brief and imperfect paraphrase on the official oath, under the sanction of which your duties are assumed, you may be able to form a tolerably correct idea of the importance of the Grand Inquest as an integral part of the civil government. It is the shield of defense which the fundamental law of the State has interposed for the protection of the citizen against the malice of private prosecutors, and the violence of popular prejudice and excitement. You will, therefore, make all your official action subservient to this cardinal object.

HOW FAR THE DUTIES OF GRAND JURORS EXTEND.

Your territorial jurisdiction, gentlemen, extends, of course, over the City and County of New-York, including the waters of the Hudson and East Rivers to the shores opposite to the City and County, at the point of low water, and the islands lying therein. When an offence shall have been committed on the boundary of this and any adjoining county of this State, or within five hundred *yards* of such boundary, although in an adjoining county, the offender may be indicted and tried in this county. When any offence shall have been committed on board of any vessel while navigating any of the rivers or waters contiguous to the City and County of New-York, the offender may be indicted and tried in this county, although the offence may have been perpetrated while the vessel was in a foreign county, if the vessel passed through this county on the same voyage or trip, or terminated in this county.

The thief and the receiver of stolen or embezzled property may be indicted and tried in this county, although the property may have been stolen or embezzled in any other county of this State, if the thief have, or if he shall have had the stolen property, or the receiver receive or have it, in this county.

If, by any unlawful means employed in any other county in this State, a human being shall be wounded who shall die thereof in this county, the offender may be indicted and tried in this county.

If a burglary or a robbery be committed in any other county in this State, and the property stolen be brought into this county, the offender may be indicted and tried in this county for the burglary or robbery.

If a nuisance shall be created, or continued on or near the boundary of the counties of New-York, Westchester and Queens, the offender may be indicted and tried in this county, if the citizens be injuriously effected thereby, although the nuisance may be situated in either of the other counties named.

The accessory to any felony may be indicted and tried in this county, if his offence be committed therein—notwithstanding the principal offence may have been perpetrated in any other county.

Indictments for murder may be found at any time after the death of the person killed; in all other cases indictments must be found and filed within three years after the commission of the offence; but the time during which, after the act, the perpetrator shall not have been usually resident in this State, shall not constitute any part of the limitation of three years.

The subject matter of your jurisdiction embraces all the long catalogue of crimes recognized by the laws of this State. The attempt to enumerate them here, and to define them, would savor more of ostentation than of a desire to impart useful practical instruction.

I will, therefore, briefly say, that the District-Attorney is your legitimate advisor, and he will, at all times, cheerfully give to you any required advice and counsel.

He has laid on your table a printed manual, prepared by himself, which contains a brief but lucid statement, under appropriate heads, of all the points of evidence to which you should direct your inquiries in the examination of witnesses on the various charges of crime which may be brought to your notice.

You will find this manual to be an invaluable aid, and its use will materially abridge and facilitate your labors.

DUTIES OF THE GRAND JURY IN REFERENCE TO THE USURY LAWS.

It is my duty, however, gentlemen, to direct your attention, particularly, to several statutes. This duty is enjoined because, in the opinion of the Legislature, the welfare of the people will be materially promoted by the prompt punishment of offenders against those statutes. You will, therefore, pardon me for more than insinuating, that if the law requires that if the Judge should specially instruct you in reference to the subjects embraced in those laws, it also demands of you obedience to that instruction. Wherefore the instruction if the instructed may disregard it?

One of these is the statute entitled "Of the interest of money." By this law, no greater interest, discount or consideration on the loan of money, can be received, than at the rate of seven dollars for the use of one hundred dollars for one year, on the sum loaned. If more is received, the person receiving it is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

Another of these statutes is the law declaring and prohibiting extortion.

No public officer or person can demand or receive any other or larger fee or reward than that which is fixed by law for the performance of the particular service for which the fee or reward is demanded. Whoever shall violate this provision is guilty of a misdemeanor, and is liable to treble the damages sustained by the party aggrieved thereby.

I must also mention the election laws. The safeguards that are thrown around the integrity of the ballot box, by this eminently important statute, are numerous. All violations of those safeguards are declared to be either felonies or misdemeanors, according to their character, and the punishments imposed are correspondingly severe. What is familiarly called "swearing in a vote," if false, is declared to be perjury. Procuring a vote, to be falsely sworn in, is the same crime. Purchasing votes is declared to be bribery. Furnishing entertainment, or paying for it, by a candidate for office, or other person, previous to or during election, or furnishing money to promote the election of such a candidate is a crime. Changing or altering votes fraudulently, or furnishing votes containing more than the proper number of names; willfully disobeying the lawful commands of the Boards of Inspectors; obstructing or hindering electors on their way to the polls; voting or offering a vote in an election district where the elector does not reside; voting, or offering to vote more than once at an election; procuring illegal voters; procuring, aiding or counseling another to come into any town, ward or district, for the purpose of giving a vote, knowing the person not to be qualified, are all acts which, by the election law, are declared to be misdemeanors, and are indictable.

Another of these laws is the statute prohibiting the establishment of lotteries.

At this day, no lottery, or game, device or chance, in the nature of a lottery, is authorized by the laws of this State, nor can lottery tickets be sold. Every violation of this statute is declared to be a misdemeanor, and is indictable.

I am also directed to call the special attention of the Grand Jury to "An Act for the Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," passed April 9, 1855.

This statute, gentlemen, has probably excited more general public interest, and elicited warmer discussions, than any other statute passed in this State since the foundation of the Government. Distinguished counselors have written opinions against its constitutionality, and eminent judges have pronounced similar opinions from the bench. On the other hand, counselors equally able, and other judges, have argued that the law is constitutional *in all its provisions*, and that it embraces no new principles. None of the provisions of the law, however, which it is important for us to consider, at this time, have been declared unconstitutional at any general term of the Supreme Court,—by the unanimous decision of the Judges, nor according to my understanding, have they been so held by the majority of any bench.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW—THE DUTIES OF THE GRAND JURY IN RELATION THERETO.

The Prohibitory Law, Gentlemen, is a constitutional law. I entertain no more doubt of its constitutionality, than I do of the fact that I am now pronouncing this opinion in your hearing. You should promptly act upon all complaints which may be brought to your notice through the proper channel, for violations of this statute. The papers relating to such complaints will be found on file in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and it will be your duty to *send for them*. They will inform you of the names of the accused and of the witnesses; and you should require that the latter be subpœnaed and brought before you to testify in support of the complaints. You can recognize only such as are sent up to this Court by committing magistrates and the City Court of *Special Sessions of the Peace, under* the amendatory Act of April 12, 1855, relative to the Courts of Justice in this City.

You have nothing to do with the constitutional questions; *it is your duty to regard the law as valid.*

So far as the inquiry is important for your present purpose, it is sufficient for me to say, generally, that all persons who sell, or keep for sale intoxicating liquors, in any quantities, in this City, for any purpose, (except for medicinal use,) without having complied with the requirements of the second section of the Prohibitory Law, excepting importers, are guilty of a misdemeanor; that all keepers of hotels, restaurants, saloons, retail groceries, and stores and public places of amusement, who sell, give away, or keep for sale or to be given away, in their places of business, intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage, in large or small quantities; even if they have complied with that section, are also violators of the Statute; that it is immaterial for your consideration whether the liquor be of domestic or foreign origin, and that it is for the accused to show on the traverse of the indictment, that the case falls within any of the exceptions declared in the law. These exceptions are not of the essence of the offence; the rule is prohibition; the exceptions are but incidents, and lying peculiarly within the knowledge of the accused. They must be established by the defence.

With this brief synopsis of the law, you will be able to dispose intelligently, and I trust correctly, of any cases which may come to your notice from the Special Sessions, arising under the Prohibitory sections of the law.

INTEMPERANCE MAKES CRIME.

To exhibit in a strong light the importance of the Prohibitory Law, and to submit an eminently practical argument in demonstration of the urgent necessity existing for its prompt and thorough enforcement in this City, I will state that during the month of January last, 363 persons were arraigned for trial in this Court and the Court of Special Sessions. Of this number, 166 were convicted and sentenced, 138 were convicted, but the sentences were suspended for various causes, and 26 were acquitted. Fifty-one of the convicts sentenced were between the ages of 10 and 20 years, and a very large majority of those in whose cases sentence was suspended were minors, and about 100 were under the age of 16 years! The crimes for which these persons were arraigned comprehended almost the whole catalogue from petit larceny up to murder. Among the whole number, 168 were confirmed inebriates, and *every one was more or less intoxicated when the act was committed for which the complaint was made*, though 68 professed temperate habits. But it was a shallow pretence; their appearance belied the averment. Other very significant characteristics distinguish these cases. Nearly all of them originated *in the night*, a large proportion of them *after midnight*, and the scenes of the catastrophes were laid in *fashionable drinking saloons and tippling houses of low repute*. Brothels were not unrepresented in this long and mournful catalogue of our doomed fellow men. About 5,000 other cases of a Police character have been adjudicated in the four Police Courts of this City, in the same time!

FELLOW CITIZENS—GRAND JURORS: In view of these momentous truths, as some of you are husbands and fathers, and all of you are men, pardon the inquiry here, which was propounded in primitive times in reference to a scarcely less solemn redemption of fallen humanity than that which we are now contemplating; "*Is there no balm in Gilead? is there no physician there?*" Must the swelling stream of liquid fire roll on unchecked, over the length and breadth of this metropolis, consuming in its progress all that is lovely and hopeful in youth, honorable and useful in stalwart manhood, and venerable in declining age?

The Prohibitory Law is an effectual antidote for the evil of intemperance, and the pauperism and crime which follow in its train. That law is all-sufficient, and if enforced in its integrity, it will realize the object of its benevolent authors. Shall it be executed in the City of York-York, as it is executed among the green hills and fruitful vallies in the interior of the State? The practical response to this question can be given by yourselves. To you, therefore, it is most respectfully and kindly submitted by the Court, with the earnest asseveration that *if you will, it can be done.*

THE GRAND JURY MAY PRESENT EVERY PLACE WHERE LIQUOR IS SOLD, AS A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

As an agency for the removal of these evils, there is a power which you possess, and with which it is important that you should be made acquainted. You can file a proceeding instituted by yourselves, and known in common law by the name of *presentment*, as distinguished from an *indictment*, against all such localities, erections, tenements or places within your jurisdiction, as become from any cause detrimental to the public health, destructive of the public peace, or prejudicial to public morals. You can also thus present the managers or keepers of all such places and localities. This presentment may be made upon *your own observation and knowledge*, or upon such evidence as you may be pleased to invoke. Having made it, you can require the District-Attorney to frame a proper bill of indictment in the case, preparatory to the abatement of the nuisance, and the arrest and trial of the authors of the evil. In all cases of misdemeanors, you may require that officer to cause the arrest of the latter by the Police Magistrates, with a view to trial for the offence, either in the Special Sessions or in this Court, as the accused may elect, in pursuance of the provision of the 5th section of the act of April 12, 1855.

In this way you can present as nuisances or disorderly houses, according to the circumstances in every instance, all tippling houses and places in which intoxicating liquors are sold and drank, or in which they are sold in large or small quantities *for other purposes*, if, in the latter cases, the seller (not an importer) have not complied with the provisions of the second section of the Prohibitory Law; all houses of ill-fame kept for gain, all gambling houses, lottery and policy offices. These owners of tenements who lease or rent them to be kept as houses for prostitution or for gambling, are indictable with the keepers as parties to the principal offence.

Gentlemen, look over this City and review its history during the last few years. Where have occurred the lawless tumults, the Bacchanalian orgies and the horrid crimes that, in such fearfully rapid succession, have darkened its pages? Need I answer this question in your hearing, in view of the statistics of a month in Court, which have just been laid before you? The origin of these disorders was not in family homes, in legitimate places of business, in the schools, the lecture rooms or the temples of Christian worship. In what resorts are so many of the children of this metropolis becoming old in crime, so young in years! You, gentlemen, are legal guardians of the public peace and morals; you have ample power; and I point you to the sources of vice and crime, which I have named in your hearing. This is all that the Court can do.

THE BRIBERY LAWS.

I will now call your attention to "An act to amend the existing law relating to bribery, passed July 10, 1853."

Treason is a detestable crime. In a strict sense, this term signifies the violation of allegiance to one's country, but in a more liberal sense, it includes any betrayal of trust. He who accepts a bribe, and by it is swerved from official integrity, commits treason in office; and he who presents the temptation is equally guilty. The crime when applied to official malfeasance is, at common law, and by the statute to which we have referred, denominated bribery, and, in this State, the perpetrator is forever disqualified from holding any public office of trust, or appointment under the Constitution or laws, forfeits his office, and may be punished by imprisonment in a State prison, not exceeding ten years; or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars; or both, in the discretion of the Court. It will be seen that a very large discretion is given to the Court in the graduation of punishment for this offence. It may extend from one day of imprisonment to ten years; and from a fine of six cents to five thousand dollars, or only to a mere nominal fine. The Court is thereby vested with power to adapt the punishment in every case to the character of the office, the nature and amount of the bribe, and the condition of the accused.

I am informed that the amendatory statute which has been mentioned was enacted at the instance of citizens of this City, especially to reach a class of officials in municipal corporations which was not embraced in the common law of bribery. As the law now stands, it extends "to any member of the Common Council or Corporation of any city in this State, to any Mayor, Recorder, Chamberlain, Treasurer, or Comptroller of such city, or to any other officer of such city, *or of any department of the government thereof*," and it is provided that "every officer, &c., who shall accept any gift, thing of value or advantage, or any promise, or undertaking to make or furnish the same, under any agreement or undertaking, that his vote, opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any particular manner, or upon any particular side of any question, matter, cause, or proceeding, then pending, or which may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, or who shall *directly or indirectly*, demand, require, *propose to receive*, receive, or *entertain* any negotiation *or proposition* for any such gift, thing of value or advantage, as a consideration or motive for his official vote, action or *influence*, shall upon conviction," &c.

It will be seen that the terms of this statute are very stringent. They do not permit an officer of any Department of the City Government even to *entertain a proposition* for the receipt of money, or an advantage of any kind, in consideration of his agreement to use his official influence in behalf of the briber. The law abhors bribery, and is very jealous of the integrity of its officers. An unsuccessful *attempt* to bribe them, or a *proposition* by an *officer*, to accept a bribe, *although it prove unsuccessful*, is criminal. The law strikes almost at the first mental conception of official corruption, and stamps upon it the impress of deep condemnation.

This statute is most important for this City. The amount levied, this year, for the support of the municipal Government, is nearly or quite $6,000,000. The disbursement of this large fund necessarily requires its distribution among various departments, and the people have no guarantee for its faithful application to legitimate objects but the integrity of the officials to whose hands it is intrusted. If those prove traitorous, confidence is betrayed, and the purposes of Government are defeated. Official treachery argues great depravity of mind; hence, from the time of Judas Iscariot to the present hour, the official who will accept a bribe, or favorably entertain that offer of a bribe, as a motive to swerve his official action from the known standard of integrity and justice, has been regarded as a dangerous man, and on conviction he is, therefore, very properly forever disqualified, in this State, from thereafter holding public office.

If complaints should be laid before you, against either officers or private citizens, for the detestable crime of bribery, you will not fail, I trust, to give to them your most patient, serious and earnest attention. This service is due to yourselves and your fellow-citizens, whose confidence in your sincere devotion to the welfare of the City will not, I presume, be disappointed.

THE DISAGREEMENT OF JURORS—HOW IT MAY BE REMEDIED.

There is one other subject, gentlemen, which, in my judgment, a faithful discharge of my duty, at this time, imperiously demands that I should bring to your special notice. I refer to the conduct of petit jurors in our civil and criminal courts.

It is not my purpose here to expatiate on the origin or history of the venerable institution of Trial by Jury. My object regards only its practical operation, as an existing system in our own jurisprudence.

Petit Jurors have large immunities; but they are also subject to the observance of important duties. While their conduct, in the exercise of the former, is to be construed in a spirit of liberality and indulgence, a punctilious discharge of the latter is always rigidly exacted. Jurors cannot cover up his violations of duty under the mantle of immunity. If this could be done, it would defeat the object of trials by Jury for all practical purposes. The distinction to which I have referred is founded on the different relations in which they stand to the cause on trial. In criminal courts, jurors are to be regarded, firstly, in a ministerial capacity, as persons bound to attend the Courts, and to perform *all the duties* for which they are returned; secondly, in their *judicial* capacity, as judges of the facts on the evidence, and of the guilt or innocence of the party indicted. In the latter capacity they stand on much higher ground than in the former; they are sole judges of the facts, and have absolute power to acquit or convict. But they must *find* a verdict, unless, upon a *free, candid* and *earnest effort*, they cannot agree with their fellows without doing violence to their convictions of right. Their oath is, that they "will a true verdict give, according to evidence." The verdict *cannot*, of course, be a true verdict, unless it has the approval of conscience; but the appeal binds them to *find* a verdict according to evidence, if that can be conscientiously done.

The ministerial duties of petit jurors are numerous, and imply *action* and *effort* on their part. It is not important to enumerate those duties here, but the best legal authorities agree that one of them is, that the jurors must *try to agree* on a verdict, and must continue the trial *as long as* they remain in *concert*. A juror has no right, for instance, to sit doggedly down, and avow that he "will not find a verdict," or, that "he will not find a verdict of guilty or a verdict of not guilty," at the same time *refusing to confer or consult with his fellows*. Much less has a juror a right to propose terms to the Court respecting the degree of punishment which shall be inflicted on the accused, and to refuse to find a verdict of guilty unless the terms are accepted. The proposition, itself, implies the conviction of the juror to be, that the accused is guilty. His refusal to find such verdict is contumacious, and is morally, at least, a violation of his oath. If the juror is interested in the question, or subject matter, involved in the trial, and on that ground refuses to find a verdict which may prejudice his interest, he violates his ministerial duty. He ought to have stated his interest to the Court, as an objection to his competency; and his neglect to do so is a powerful evidence against his good faith if he fails to agree with his fellows.

Corruption or bad faith is as clearly a misdemeanor in jurors, as in other officers; and when it relates to their ministerial capacity, it is not only indictable, but provable by other jurors on the panel as well as by any other witnesses.

The integrity of the jury system must be vindicated. Neither property, liberty nor human life has any guaranty of safety without it. If justice is thwarted to-day, in a point which respects your neighbor, by the illegal conduct of a juror, the wrong may be repeated to-morrow in relation to yourselves and others.

In view of these considerations, if papers connected with this subject should be laid before you, or witnesses should be produced, it will be your duty to entertain the complaints, in order that the law in relation to so important a branch of our jurisprudence as the immunities and liabilities of petit jurors, may be investigated, and if any doubts exist in regard to them, that all such doubts may be speedily removed. Your course, in these cases, is the same as in other misdemeanors, by finding a presentment, and requesting the District-Attorney to prosecute the accused before the proper officer.

When you retire to the apartment appropriated to your use, you will organize by appointing one of your number as clerk, whose duty it will be to preserve minutes of your proceedings, and of the evidence given before you, and to deliver the minutes to the District-Attorney when directed so to do by the Grand Jury.

The Foreman will administer oaths to the witnesses who may appear before you for the purpose of giving evidence.

Whenever required by you, the District-Attorney may be present for the purpose of examining witnesses. He will act as your legal advisor, and will issue subpœnas for such witnesses as you may require to be brought before you. The District-Attorney is allowed to be with you at all times for the purpose of giving information, but neither that officer nor any other person may be present during the expression of your opinions, or the giving of your votes upon the matters before you.

The highest number, gentlemen, of which the Grand Jury can consist is 23, and the lowest number is 16. To find an indictment 12 Jurors, at least, must agree.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: I thank you for the attention and patience with which you have listened to me on this occasion. My only object has been to say something that may aid you in the performance of your trust, and perhaps enlighten your minds in relation to the extent and importance of your powers, as the Grand Inquest of the City and County of New-York. If I have in any degree contributed to these results, my highest ambition has been realized, and I dismiss you with a heartfelt wish that [illegible] in the discharge of your duties, with the expression of my wish that you may find [illegible] and may be soon permitted to return to your [illegible] avocations.

The roll of the Petit Jury having been called, and the stereotyped excuses offered by about one-half, Edward Gorman, charged with killing a patient in Bellevue Hospital, while laboring under *delirium tremens*, was set at liberty by consent of the District-Attorney.

There being no other business ready for transaction, the Court adjourned till to-day, when Hearne will be placed upon trial for murder.

The "Union" on the Election of Banks.

From the Washington Union, Jan. 3.

The protracted struggle for the Speakership was brought to a close last evening, by the election of Hon. N. P. BANKS. Nine full weeks were consumed before this result was attained, and it was finally brought about by the adoption of the plurality rule. Although it is absolutely certain that there is a majority of the Representatives in the House who agree with Mr. BANKS on the sectional questions which now agitate the country, yet it has been demonstrated, again and again, that a portion of his own political friends would never agree to vote for him for Speaker, and hence that he could never be elected by a majority vote.

As we have remarked, the contest was finally terminated under the operation of the plurality rule. * * * It is apparent that a perfect union of the national members (the four Republicans voting for Mr. CAMPBELL) would have elected Mr. AIKEN by a plurality of three. Thus has ended the most extraordinary struggle that has ever occurred. Although the result is one which every national man will regret, yet, as the Republicans have a known majority in the House, and therefore were entitled to the Speaker, there is reason for acquiescing, inasmuch as it enables the machinery of government once more to move on.

The Bark Amelia.

From the Washington Union, 4th.

It will be remembered that this vessel was seized last year by the United States commercial agent at Port-au-Prince, on suspicion of being engaged in a filibustering expedition. Officers and men of the Navy were sent out in the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, to bring her to the United States for trial. The *Amelia* left Port-au-Prince on the 3d of December, and, as several vessels have arrived in the United States that sailed after she did, a painful anxiety begins to be felt for her safety.

We learn that the Secretary of the Navy, immediately upon learning that any anxiety was felt upon the subject, telegraphed the United States steamer *Fulton*, at Pensacola, Florida, to proceed in search of her. Every effort will be made by the Navy Department, and every means adopted, to obtain information and render aid to the *Amelia*. The *Fulton* is a swift vessel, and is probably the most efficient one that could be sent on the service.

The Department had no knowledge of any unseaworthiness of the vessel, and has confidence in the judgment as well as skill of the officers in charge. They also had the benefit of the judgment and services of the officers and crew of the *Saratoga*. The following official letter from the Commander of the *Saratoga*, which we are permitted to publish, speaks for itself:

UNITED STATES SHIP SARATOGA,
PORT-AU-PRINCE, Nov. [illegible]

SIR: The barque *Amelia* is now well prepared for sea. We were *four days getting possession of her*, and [illegible] ting her for the voyage to New-York.

This has been done without expense to the Government. Our running-rigging having stretched from use, and being unnecessarily [illegible] [illegible] to answer for the barque.

All her sails were repaired, and a [illegible] made out of the old canvas, put on board this ship for parcels, and nearly all the naval power used [illegible] [illegible] was brought to bear to accomplish this service.

The bark and the *Saratoga* go to sea to-morrow if the weather permits.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, E. G. TILTON, Commander.

Hon. J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy.

Appointment by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JAMES W. MCDONALD, as Collector of the Customs at Natchez, Mississippi, *vice* EDWARD PRESTON, resigned.

MESSRS. CLARK and FAYEL, of the Watertown *(N. Y.) Northern Journal*, have disposed of that paper to Messrs. C. C. & HEMAN BURR, formerly of the *New-York National Democrat*. It will advocate Know-Nothing doctrines.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE MAYOR.

CONDITION AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Suggestions to the City and State Legislatures.

BETTER HARBOR DEFENCES WANTED.

The Mayor Wishes More Power.

The City Charter must be Amended.

CORRUPTIONS EXPOSED.

REFORMS RECOMMENDED.

His Opinion of the Heads of Departments.

The following document was sent to the Common Council last evening from Mayor Wood, and an extra number was ordered to be printed:

Communication from Mayor Wood.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Feb. 4, 1856.

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

On the 7th ult. I had the honor to address to you, for consideration, some general remarks touching the two great elements of our subsistence as a first-class community, viz.: Commerce and Form of Government. Upon that occasion I endeavored to call your attention to the necessity of legislation in keeping with our great interests, and with the important position, now and prospective, which, as a [illegible], the citizens of this metropolis were entitled [illegible]. I now propose, in connection, a reference to subjects more in detail, and pointing out more specifically in what this legislation should consist. The subjects embraced in that message, as well as in this communication, upon which you are precluded from acting under the Charter, and which more properly belong to the Legislature, you will, of course, if concurring with me, refer to that body for consideration. It is quite probable that the urgent necessity for further amendments to the Charter of this City will force itself upon the Legislature at an early day, and I suggest that measures be taken by you to call attention to the glaring defects heretofore alluded to by me, that these may be remedied in any alterations which may be adopted. The other topics, however, which are clearly within your province to act upon, I hope will not be laid over for lesser subjects, but command attention forthwith.

During the past year, in pursuance of my duty under the Charter, I addressed several communications to the Common Council, pointing out abuses, giving information and proposing matter for legislation, which were passed by without notice, much less discussion and action. Some of these involved questions of much importance, treating of the great subjects of taxation, the public health, prosperity and safety. It will be unnecessary to reproduce these recommendations here. It is sufficient to refer to them, as on file on the records of the Common Council, and as demanding at your hands that notice, which they failed to elicit from your predecessors. Permit me to ask that they may be called up, and referred to appropriate Committees, that such of them as may be deemed worthy may be passed into ordinances.

The aspect of the public finances has not been improved during the last year. I cannot find reduction of expenditures in any of the departments. The same haste to get rid of every dollar appropriated, and, if possible, to create the necessity for additional appropriations, has been apparent in every bureau, with but two or three highly creditable exceptions. This has been the practice under my own eye; and though Mayor, and, ostensibly, Chief Executive, I have not power to prevent it. My office, which, in its authority, should be the strongest, is among the weakest. The Commissioners and heads of the several bureaus, are independent, and only so far cooperate with or obey me as may suit their own interests or designs. In one instance, when making the shameful, illegal waste of money by one of the departments, a subject of complaint to the Common Council, no notice whatever was taken of it, except to abuse the Mayor for interference with the business and sovereign prerogatives of an independent of the City Government. The same reckless expenditure goes on still. When, on the 11th January, 1855, I called attention to the fact, that the amount raised by taxation had gradually risen from $1,[illegible] in 1845, to $4,845,[illegible] in 1854, with a yet further increase of over 1,600,000 for 1855—the people were astounded. They talked resolutely, while staggering under the heavy burden which official prodigacy had placed upon their backs; but what will they now think of the prospect before them, when called upon to raise for the present year six and a half millions of dollars.

The tax levy for 1856 will exceed that of any preceding year, though the increase cannot be properly chargeable exclusively to the expenditures of the Corporation. A very large sum is called for by the State in pursuance of State Legislation.

By the act of last session, an assessment is required of a mill and a quarter on the assessed valuation of the State for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of October, 1855, and ending on the 30th September, 1856, which the Comptroller estimates at $[illegible]. Another law draws from us, for the support of Free Schools throughout the State, a portion of the $800,000 collected for that purpose; [illegible] which will be this year $171,[illegible], making a total of $[illegible] to be contributed by this City for the benefit of our brethren of other counties. Heretofore we have paid on this [illegible] only about $[illegible], which makes the increased [illegible] this year amount to near $[illegible]—a very large increase to the taxation of the City. The Board of Education, as well as the Governors of the Almshouse, have each asked largely increased appropriations, and the same may be said of every other department of the City Government which has the disbursement of public money to any extent. As the Comptroller, to whom the subject of public finances more especially belongs, and to whose care the whole subject may be safely entrusted, so far as securing the interests of the people are concerned, has promised to present to you soon a full view of the condition of the debt and obligations of the City, present and prospective, I forbear at this time to go more at length into its discussion.

Herewith is presented the usual annual statements of our fiscal condition. They present but trifling comparative difference from those of the year preceding.

PERMANENT CITY DEBT.

Redeemable from the Sinking Fund, Jan. 1, 1856.

5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable Jan. 1, 1858	$3,000,000 00
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable Jan. 1, 1860	2,500,000 00
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable Nov. 1, 1870	3,000,000 00
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable July [illegible] 1875	285,000 00
5 per cent. Water Stock, redeemable Nov. 1, 1880	2,147,000 00
5 and 6 per cent. Croton Water Stock, redeemable Feb. 1, 1860	1,000,000 00
5 per cent. Water Loan, redeemable Feb 1, 1857	900,488 00
5 per cent. Public Building Stock, redeemable May 1, 1856	515,000 00
[illegible] per cent. Fire Indemnity Stock, redeemable May 10, 1868	482,763 00
5 per cent. Building Loan Stock, No. 3, redeemable Nov. 1, 1871	75,000 00
5 per cent. Building Loan Stock, No. 4, redeemable Nov. 1, 1873	115,000 00
Total amount Jan. 1, 1856	$14,000,[illegible] 00

Corporation Stock held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on account of redemption of City Debt	$3,717,[illegible] 00	
Revenue and Assessment Bonds held as above	742,360 00	
Additional Assets, (Bonds and Mortgages)	915,092 96	
Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1856	221,346 98	5,594,[illegible] 94
Actual amount of Permanent Debt, Jan. 1, 1856		$8,405,172 06
Which is a decrease as compared with the amount of debt Jan. 1855, of	$[illegible]	

FUNDED DEBT.

Redeemable from Taxation, Jan. 1, 1856.

This debt is payable, with the exception of the Public Education Stock, in Annual Instalments of $[illegible].

	Payable.	
5 per ct. Building Loan Stock, No. 2	Feb. 1, 1856	$[illegible]
5 per ct. Public Building Stock, No. 3	1857 to 1858	[illegible]
5 per ct. Stock for Docks and Slips	1857 to 1876	500,000
5 per ct. Public Education Stock	May 1, 1878	151,[illegible]
Total amount of Funded Debt Jan. 1, 1856		$1,[illegible]

Which is an increase as compared with the amount of Funded Debt, Jan. 1, 1855, of $[illegible].

The interest on the foregoing stocks, both of the permanent and funded debt is paid from "the sinking fund, for the payment of interest on the City Debt."

OUR DEFENCES.

"In peace prepare for war," was the advice of a man who combined in an extraordinary degree the qualifications of a patriot, soldier and statesman. We should heed this fatherly counsel and adopt it with reverence and obedience. It is peculiarly applicable at the present time to this City. Our geographical position and commercial importance would make this the spot upon which would be concentrated the boldest effort and most effective power at the command of an enemy. New-[illegible] ... we were the special object of British vengeance, [illegible] ... Indeed it is difficult to [illegible] with sufficient maritime force [illegible] to undertake [illegible] the great [illegible].

It is true that New-York has not been left unprotected [illegible] tute, and the construction of many well-placed works, make her even now, one of the strongholds of America. There is much error in the public mind regarding her present defences. She has already in position more guns of heavy calibre than England had at the attack of the allied armies, or than Kronstadt has at this time. But yet there is more to be accomplished, necessary to a complete defence. Much remains to be done in the way of protection and prevention from assault by the erection of works of a permanent character, and in certain positions. To this subject I have given some thought and investigation. Deeming it my duty, and contemplating an allusion to it in this communication, I have had recourse to the advice of experienced and skillful officers, whose knowledge of military affairs is entitled to the utmost confidence. Major General SANDFORD, whose intelligence and position gives great weight to his suggestions, has furnished valuable memoranda, in which Lieutenant General SCOTT fully concurs. In the judgment of these gentlemen, the approaches to the City of New-York, by the Narrows or Long Island Sound, are capable of being thoroughly and successfully defended. Nature has done much for us, and the principal points of defence have been skillfully occupied by the engineer department of the General Government. The batteries at the Narrows, with the additional works erected at the southeast point of Staten Island, at the period of the Oregon controversy, under the direction of that accomplished officer, Colonel LEE, of the United States Engineers, could *be speedily put in a condition to render that pass, if* well manned, too hazardous for any force to attempt, especially when aided by such temporary floating batteries as we could fit up by the use of river steamers and other craft, strengthened with timber and mounted with guns of large calibre.

General SANDFORD thinks that, in addition to these defences at the Narrows, the entrance to the outer bay, by the main and Gedney's channels, should be protected by a strong battery upon Flynn's Knoll, or the S. W. Spit, and the attention of the General Government should be drawn to this subject, as such a work cannot be constructed in time of war.

The admirable work at Throg's Point, with such temporary batteries as could be erected at Hurl Gate, with the natural difficulties of that pass, would prevent any approach in that direction; but the importance of having surveys and plans made under the direction of the United States Engineer Department is suggested (whilst it can be done with due examination and deliberation) and copies deposited here as well as at Washington, of such temporary batteries at Hurl Gate, as would enable us to avail ourselves in the best manner of the local advantages of the pass. The most important point of our defences, however, still remains to be considered. In the event of a war with England, her immense marine, of armed steamers and transports, could concentrate at Bermuda and Halifax, and land upon the south side of Long Island a sufficient force to cross the Island and take possession of the heights opposite New-York in a few hours.

It is now a matter of history that this plan was actually matured by the British Government, during the war of 1812, and would have been attempted but for the erection of a line of defences from Fort Green to Buttermilk Channel, under the direction of General SWIFT, and the call of twenty-five thousand of the militia of the State into service, under the orders of Governor TOMPKINS. The force destined for this service afterwards attacked Washington and Baltimore, and subsequently was defeated by General JACKSON, at New-Orleans.

Our revolutionary history also reminds us of the landing of the British army at Gravesend Bay, and of the unsuccessful resistance to their approach made by PUTNAM and Lord STIRLING, (who were in command during the sickness of General GREENE,) in consequence of their want of knowledge of the topography of the country they were called upon to defend.

But now the immense steam navy of England could enable her to land 50,000 troops on Long Island, with more ease and certainty, than in 1814 she could land 10,000. And the line of defences which we then threw up and occupied, is now covered by the City of Brooklyn; and in case of any similar emergency, we must occupy a more distant and consequently more extended line of circumvallation, embracing the hills between Brooklyn and Jamaica, and resting upon Fort Hamilton on the right, and Newtown Creek on the left.

Such a line requires careful, deliberate and skillful examination, and should from its importance and extent be protected by a few permanent works on its most conspicuous and commanding points; and with these advantages, and the intermediate breastworks and temporary batteries, would enable our militia to resist with confidence the veterans of the Crimea, as their ancestors did the veterans of the Peninsula.

It is therefore only necessary to provide the required exterior line of protection and the batteries and other works referred to. So far as the *personnel* required for resistance is concerned, no city can surpass us in the necessary material from which to make soldiers. We boast with sufficient grounds, of possessing some of the best disciplined militia corps in the Union; nor is it upon the regular militia companies alone that we would rely at the hour of need. Our almost countless target companies, fire companies, etc., made up of brave and noble men, who know not fear, and never shrink from duty, would present such an obstacle to the entrance of an enemy, that even the Allied armies of France and England would have good cause to hesitate before attacking.

It is with no vain boasting that I assert, that no city has within itself a population, which, at such a time, would evince a more military spirit, both as to obedience of orders or fearlessness of execution. It would rally to the defence of this metropolis with successful force, and act as one man, regardless of sect, nativity or party. New-York, when united, is irresistible, and at such a time no human power could divide it.

THE DOCKS AND PIERS.

Our indifference to commercial progress is evinced in nothing more than in the neglect to provide proper dockage. We present a singular contrast, in this respect, to any other seaport of any magnitude, known to ancient or modern commerce. The quays and docks of London, Liverpool, and indeed nearly all of the English ports, are first class; and even our Canadian neighbors excel us in such works.

At St. Petersburg, in Russia, there is one granite *pier of four miles in extent.* At Havre, the docks *are the principal structures of importance,* having cost immense sums, and are justly the pride of its citizens. Indeed, there is not a city of Europe, possessing navigation, which does not surpass us in the necessary provision for the proper convenience and protection of its shipping.

In consequence of the most entire dependence of this City, directly or indirectly, upon its shipping and navigation, the neglect we have shown to these interests, is as surprising as it is suggestive of our inattention to our own welfare. In our practice heretofore, in the construction of docks and piers, we have evinced neither City pride nor a due consideration of proper economy. Our quays, in the estimation of Europeans, do not justify the claim we have set up, as among first class seaports. On approach to the Empire City, which, in so many respects, is justly the object of our laudation and pride when abroad, a stranger is surprised to find our shipping with no other accommodation than what platforms, built in the rudest manner of logs and stones, can afford, and these, in most cases, out of repair, dilapidated and always crowded and unprotected, without light at night or Police by day. It would seem as if we had reversed the policy which naturaly takes the best care of that which is most important. The present wooden piers and narrow slips, without safety or security for mooring, afford indeed but a poor idea of our progress in commerce and wealth. We do ourselves injustice in thus presenting to the eye of the visitor an exhibition of so much indifference to, and lack of prudence and foresight in, a public matter of so much consequence; surely it reflects severely upon the authorities whose duty it is not to overlook improvements which are so materially associated with our good name and prosperity. In a former communication I referred to the fact, that while the people of New-York have progressed in all individual and private enterprises, the governments and authorities had retrograded or remained inactive in the discharge of public duty. In no respect is this more fully shown than in that of our dockage accommodations for vessels. Whilst our commerce has gone on with an unprecedented rapidity of growth, numbering over a million of tonnage, and thousands of ships in foreign trade, we give to the accommodation the same old wooden logs, rickety planks, and insecure basins in which to lie. An estimate of the magnitude of the foreign commerce of this port may be made by reference to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Commerce and Navigation, for the year ending June 30, 1855. This document states that the total tonnage of the United States, of all kinds, foreign and domestic, was for the preceding year 5,212,001 10, of which the City of New-York furnished 1,[illegible] 66; whilst Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans furnished in the aggregate but 1,[illegible] 59; and yet we are far behind either of those cities in suitable provisions for its care. Boston, especially, has displayed much enterprise in the construction of suitable piers for her shipping, which in character and capacity are superior to any other in this country.

The necessity for the construction of stone piers and docks for this City, somewhat adapted to the immense commerce they are to bear, can no longer be a question for speculation or doubt. I look upon improvements of this class as absolutely required; to be constructed of the strongest and most durable material, and upon the most liberal plan that modern [illegible] has [illegible] to devise. The expense which has heretofore deterred their building, need no longer be an object of dread. There is no good reason why the cost should be so very great. A careful examination has satisfied me that the outlay cannot exceed our ability to provide. We are [illegible] with stone of all kinds, to be procured at little expense, and with every facility for working it. The coffer dams heretofore supposed to be indispensable in the construction of sub-marine works, and which are so expensive and difficult to construct, frequently costing more than the masonry, are no longer required. The diving-bell and other machinery have superseded them entirely. A long line of quay wall, and several piers have been recently built at the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., without coffer dams, by means of the diving-bell, and it was found, upon a comparison of the cost of masonry in thirty feet of water and the cost out of water, after the work was brought up to the surface, that this latter portion was most costly. A series of sub-marine operations, conducted upon this mode for upwards of six years, has shown that it is unquestionably the most economical in use. Practical and scientific men, possessing knowledge of the construction of works of this kind, assure me that substantial stone docks and piers, built of the best material and workmanship, ought not to exceed the sum which the corporation has been paying for the present wooden ones, when the continual repairs are included. This supposition is based upon the actual cost, and not upon the usual allowance for corporation contracts, under the present extravagant mode of doing such jobs. They estimate that a pier five hundred feet long, sixty feet wide, constructed of stone, affording a capacity for vessels drawing thirty to thirty-five feet of water, cannot cost to exceed $60,000. This calculation is based upon the purchase of granite in large quantities, and in the use of the refuse stone of quarries and excavations for filling, to be had for little more than the cost of transportation. The diving-bells, vessels and machinery, it is thought cannot exceed $15,000. If, however, we avail ourselves of the suggestions of that enterprising citizen and noble philanthropist, who recommended, through me, to the Common Council, in February last, that the stone existing in large quantities on this island, in the vicinity of Harlem River, at Kingsbridge, be worked and got out in suitable pieces for the erection of such docks, by using the labor of the poor who are supported more or less by the City alms in periods of great distress, the expense would fall short of even this estimate. And if, in addition, the convict and pauper laborers, now supported at *public cost, be added, the expense would be reduced* still more, and the work be completed the sooner. Therefore the cost, in the first instance, which has deterred any serious effort towards the adoption of stone piers, may be readily reduced to a much smaller *outlay than has been supposed.*

But admitting that it be impossible to reduce the first cost of wooden docks, *does it follow that they are really more expensive?* I think not! When we consider the continual expenditure for repairs, and the necessity of entire new structures every few years, the aggregate outlay far exceeds that of the stone *docks under their highest estimate.* Public works of all kinds should be erected with reference to their durability. Nothing temporary nor insecure should ever be constructed for public purposes. Unlike private edifices, the presumption is that they are to last for centuries; or as long as it is possible, considering the uses for which they may be intended.

If an individual undertakes a structure, to be used for purposes requiring great strength, to be submitted to the trial of hard usage, he carefully selects corresponding material and adapts the whole to the desired objects. But these docks and piers, whatever the cost, need not of necessity be chargeable to the City Treasury. In my opinion the merchants will gladly submit to a small per diem tax upon each vessel, if in return they are accommodated with a firm stone pier or bulkhead, at which to lay and discharge or take in cargo.

From the sums thus collected, a fund could be made, to go to the credit of the Stone Pier account, and from which could be paid the interest on the debt created by the cost, and in due course of time liquidate the principal itself. A stock could be issued, redeemable in fifty years, by which to raise the money required for their original construction. The principal and interest could be provided for in this way without collecting any portion of it by general taxation.

Those wharfs belonging to individuals, if it was deemed politic to permit private property of this kind—which in my judgment it is not—should be made to conform by the owners, to the plan adopted by the Corporation, so that the City should present a uniform stone dockage throughout. The Common Council has power to prescribe the kind of work individuals shall construct, when to be used for general public purposes of this character.

I, therefore, recommend that measures be taken at once to accomplish so great a good to our common interests; the attempt is justified upon principles of economy and necessity.

Let there be an intelligent, earnest effort made for this purpose, and we shall accomplish something in keeping with the magnitude and proportions of the Empire City.

The Harbor Commissioners, appointed under the act of last Winter, have made a report in part, to the Legislature. I have not been able to procure a copy of it entire; I am advised it discusses the obvious necessity of the preservation and improvement of our noble harbor, and the defining of its proper boundaries; but being mostly general in its character, without many specific or practical recommendations, I forbear at this time to allude more particularly to it. The adoption of the exterior line is a subject of great moment to us. When the Commissioners have completed their labors and recommended what legislation is necessary, will be the proper time for the then Mayor to call your attention to the subject. The time, however, for your adoption of my recommendations for the construction of stone piers and docks, is now auspicious. A Commission appointed by you for that purpose, with power, could coöperate with the Harbor Commissioners, and an intelligent plan devised, fully in keeping with the magnitude of the interests involved.

INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN CRIMINALS AND PAUPERS.

This objectionable class of emigrants has been forced in upon us for many years. It has been the practice of the local authorities of several of the continental nations of Europe, to send to us some of their criminal and indigent population, by almost every vessel that left their ports. Our country, and especially this City, has been made the great *entrepot* for the offcast and the outcast of a people who themselves in the aggregate are far below the moral standard of this nation. The vice and indigence, and heavy consequent taxation, which has flowed from these causes, has become to many reflecting men a subject of serious alarm. Public morals have appeared to deteriate, and the public expenditures to augment in consequence. At an early period of my administration I determined upon making an effort to abate so grave an evil. I thought that no portion of my public duties more imperatively called for prompt and energetic action. It was true no law gave me direct control or implied power over it; but yet, as the Chief Magistrate, with whom it might be supposed sufficient authority rested to check any positive wrong, arising from the introduction of improper persons—I assumed the right to interpose whatever force the moral power of my office gave me. On the 2d of January, 1855, the day after my induction *into office, I addressed an official communication on this subject to the President of the United* States, remonstrating in behalf of the Corporation and people of this City, against the longer continuance of this practice by Foreign Governments, and asking the interference of the General Government in our behalf. Before the expiration of that month, information was communicated to me of the sailing of the Sardinian frigate *Des Geneys*, from Genoa, for this port, with over sixty persons on board, whom, it was alleged, were suspicious characters. An official communication was immediately addressed to the Consular representative of the Sardinian Government, to the effect that upon the arrival of that vessel, measures would be taken by me to prevent the landing of any of the passengers, until a thorough investigation was had on board, by which to ascertain the truth of this allegation; and that all who were criminals or paupers should not be allowed to come on shore, but should be retained in that vessel. That functionary addressed the *Chargé d'Affaires* of Sardinia, at Washington, who at once repaired to this City, and readily assented to any measures which, in my opinion, should be adopted for the exclusion of these persons, if they were of the class represented. The *Des Geneys* arrived in February, and was detained at the Quarantine ground until the examination referred to was had, and until it was ascertained that these passengers were not obnoxious to the charge preferred against them. The effect of this proceeding was most salutary throughout Europe, as it was directed against a vessel-of-war, with the consent of the representative of the Government to which she belonged, and thus a recognition of our right, as a municipal authority, to prevent such emigration, even when arriving in a government ship—a right heretofore supposed to belong exclusively to National authorities.

On the 26th of February, in reply to inquiries by Hon. JOHN WHEELER, Representative in Congress from this City, as to the condition of several Belgian paupers, then in confinement in the City Prison, held by me, preparatory to their being returned to Antwerp, (which would have been accomplished, but for the summary proceedings of the Supreme Court, in granting a writ of *habeas corpus*,) I stated at length the grounds of my opposition to the continuance of emigration of this class. On the 19th of April, a circular letter was addressed to all the American Consuls in Europe, stating fully the grounds upon which we acted, and declaring that all convicts and paupers should hereafter be excluded, and requesting that a proper notification to this effect be given to the several authorities who it was known had been in the habit of forwarding them. The replies received were highly satisfactory, acknowledging in many instances the truth of the charge, and evincing a disposition to aid me in so laudable an undertaking. The Government of Switzerland, fearing that the measures adopted here might bear heavily upon its own people, who were emigrating to this port in large numbers, addressed Mr. FAY, the American *Chargé d'Affaires* at Berne, a letter of inquiry as to the extent of our requirements. That gentleman addressed me as to these points, to which I replied at length on the 8th May, discussing the question in its social and political bearing. This letter was published in most of the continental papers, and as I am happy to learn, has to a great extent accomplished its object. During the Summer of 1855, it was quite apparent that the practice was stopped altogether. Examination on board of emigrant vessels was continually made by the Police, and no passengers, which could be excluded on just grounds, consistent with the position assumed by me, offered themselves for admission. In the autumn, however, an attempt was made to smuggle them in. One of the German Duchies, that of Mecklenburg, disregarding every dictate of gratitude, and observing no honorable principle, shipped through the prison authorities of Gustrow, [illegible] criminals, per Hamburg ship *Deutschland*, which sailed from that port on the 2d August. Information of the fact had been promptly communicated to me by the American Consul at Hamburg, who deserves the thanks of the whole American public for his patriotism and fidelity in this matter. We were thus prepared for the arrival of the *Deutschland*, and immediately notified the consignees that under no possible circumstances should these persons be allowed to come on shore. The consignees at once conceded my right to take this course, and offered every facility for its execution. The vessel arrived on the 17th September, and was detained at the Quarantine Ground, until my agents instituted a search, which resulted in the discovery of the criminals, who, upon examination under oath admitted the fact. They were brought on shore, and detained in close custody until the vessel was ready for sailing on her return to Hamburg. They were then placed on board without having had an opportunity of conferring with any person in the City. The *Deutschland* sailed on her return voyage with the prisoners on board, about the 1st of October, and are now no doubt safely returned to the source from whence they came, having crossed and recrossed the ocean at the expense of those who had sought to rid themselves of a burden by transferring it upon ourselves. It was necessary to keep the whole of these proceedings from the public eye, until after the trans-shipment, so that no attorney could be employed to sue out a writ of *habeas corpus*, by which to bring them before a kind-hearted Judge, through whose instrumentality they could have been let loose upon the community, as in the case of the Belgians before referred to.

These measures have doubtless had their effect upon some of the German Governments. The stringent course pursued by me, together with this application of the principles avowed, have, it is believed, deterred many shipments which had been contemplated. It is, however, by no means certain that there is any intention to cease such shipments altogether. Indeed, the recent proceedings upon *the part of the Dutchy of Würtemberg look as if* there is a disposition to continue it, and even to resist any attempt upon our part to send them back. That *enlightened* and *Christian* Government has recently issued the following order:

"*Whereas it has been repeatedly represented to us that* German emigrants in America, and among them emigrants *from Würtemberg*, who, either on account of sickness or incapacity to labor, desire to return to their native land, are forwarded by the German Emigration Society, in *New-York; and whereas it is undesirable that those who* have emigrated, and particularly those *who have been sent to America at the expense of the State or communes*, in case they should not meet with success in America, whether it be owing to their own fault or not, should return to their native country, *to become a burden to the State or the communes, which in such case would have entirely thrown away the cost of transporting them*; and, whereas, especially the American authorities can scarcely feel authorized to send back persons who have once been permitted to land, for no other cause than mere lack of success; and still less can the German Emigration Society have the right to demand the return of such persons, therefore all proper steps are to be taken to prevent the sending back of such individuals."

The subject is of importance, and, in my opinion, a spirited remonstrance or representation to the General Government, through our delegates in Congress, would command a favorable response in that quarter. New-York is not alone in the injuries inflicted by this inhumane and unfriendly practice. The whole country is more or less affected. Already the West has cried out against it. It is becoming a matter of sufficient magnitude for National protest, and, if needs be, for National resentment. If the want of courteous expressions in diplomatic correspondence has sometimes been the cause of serious misunderstanding between governments, how much more grievous and noticeable should be the act, which, by authority, empties foreign prisons and alms-houses into this country, to disseminate moral and physical pestilence among our hospitable and generous people.

A glance at the the increasing almshouse and prison statistics of this City, together with the nationality of the inmates, tells its own tale. Comment upon these irresistible facts would be superfluous. No citizen can examine them without becoming indignant in the realization of the wrong which is thus continually put upon us. I am to be understood as not opposed to emigration. No man feels its advantages to the whole country more than myself. We have derived great and lasting benefits from the freedom with which it has been encouraged and the facilities for citizenship offered by our laws. I would restrict neither. We require the physical endurance possessed in so large a degree by the great mass of emigrants who repair to this country. Every great public improvement, and every manufacturing, agricultural, and mineral branch of industry bears living testimony of this pregnant fact. We cannot thrive as we should without the physical industry brought us by emigration; and it is with no little regret that I have observed its decrease at this port. It has fallen off from 319,223 in 1854, to 136,233, in 1855, of which 52,893 were German, and 43,043 were Irish, showing a preponderance of the former, which is not, however, a recent change, as since 1851 the large number have been from Germany. But whether German or Irish, if it be freed from the objectionable characteristics of the class referred to as convicts and paupers, our wide country is open to them to partake of the blessings of our institutions, if, in return, they will obey our laws, support our flag, and aid in the development of the products of our noble land.

SANITARY.

The Public Health and proper provisions for its maintenance, is another subject second to no other in importance, and of which, I regret to add, we have been unpardonably neglectful. We have not taken the necessary precautions in devising preventives against the approach of pestilence, and in suitable provisions for its reception and treatment, if it should be our sad fortune to be so afflicted. Beyond the introduction of the Croton Water, and Street Sewerage, (now happily becoming almost general,) we have made little progress of late in this direction. There is much more to be accomplished: not only in the adoption of safeguards against the approach of danger from abroad, but in intelligent internal regulations, for the preservation of the health of the resident population. This City is as favorably situated for public hygeian as it is for commercial prosperity. There are no causes of disease of a fixed, local character, and nothing in the climate or physical position rendering us liable to it. No epidemic or contagion, or general malady, can arise in this City from fixed causes. These must be introduced from some other less favored place, or emanate from temporarily local incitements, which under proper sanitary regulations could not exist, or, if existing, be early removed. It is apparent, therefore, that all that is required are proper measures, which will preclude the introduction of epidemics or contagions from without, and the prevention and eradication of any cause of disease from within. As to the former, the present Quarantine regulations are probably *sufficient. Experience has shown that there can be little* added to this system. It appears to be conceded by those who are best informed, that no safer method can be adopted to keep away from cities these terrible scourges of mankind. But to be effectual, Quarantine should be entire, not partial. It should be *fixed* and *positive;* excluding the approach of *everything* that has been at all under the influence of, or within proximity to, pestilence. After maintaining strict Quarantine, the next consideration should be, the removal of everything calculated to create disease or promote infection among ourselves. The first requisite to this end is, no doubt, general cleanliness—cleanliness of the streets—of the yards and alley ways; of the apartments of the indigent and dissolute; and in this connection, attention to the privies, cess-pools, sewers and culverts, markets and slaughter houses, and sunken lots; in short, the removal of every thing producing noxious exhalations. It is known that pure air and pure water are indispensable to health; and it is also well settled, that without these disease, suffering and death will speedily follow. If, as is well determined, local causes will produce fevers of a contagious type, there can be no doubt that the same causes will sympathize with exterior influences, partaking of its character and soon assume its virulence.

There are other sources of disease to which I have devoted much attention, but which still demand close and unremitting diligence, and more effective legislation. I refer to the sale of diseased meat, impure milk, and unripe and partially decayed fruit and vegetables. The sale of adulterated drugs still exists to a great extent, though the recent law of Congress, for the suppression of the importation of these death-dealing substances, has had a good tendency. It would be well if many other foreign articles equally injurious were also totally prohibited.

The overcrowding of families in ill-[illegible] dwellings, and the occupancy of [illegible] cellars and basements, should also be prevented.

The practice of watering the streets with Croton water is, in my opinion, deleterious to the public health, as likely to instigate fevers of the intermittent order. This water, no doubt, contains considerable *paludal* deposit, the *debris* of the surrounding forest, at its source, which, under the influence of the sun upon the mud, created by being wet with it, engenders vapors, productive of the disorders referred to. If this be so, salt water should be used for street purposes instead. It is well known that salt marshes are freed from maladies peculiar to swamps and fresh meadows. This truth has been abundantly demonstrated in the *Campana de Roma*, in Italy, and the fens of Lincolnshire and Essex, in England. In this connection, I would recommend that the Croton be permitted to run freely through the gutters, to carry off to the culverts such vegetable and other substances as may collect.

To perfectly enforce these regulations, and to render this City exempt from the thousand agents of death, to which we are subjected, a sanitary police is indispensable. If a corps of medical practitioners could be organized, having capacity to advise and with power to execute all of these recommendations, we would soon have in return general public health, increased population, decreased expenditure, and a better state of morals among a certain class of indigents. This police could be formed with little additional expense to that now incurred from the physicians attending the City Dispensaries, Hospitals, Police Department, etc. Each Council District could be placed under the especial charge of a competent medical man, who, besides the duty of visiting and aiding the indigent invalid, should also have authority to remove any of the predisposing causes of disease herein described. The Municipal Police could be made a valuable auxiliary. The whole should be under the direction of one competent, experienced physician, who should be held to the most rigid accountability for the faithful discharge of the trust conferred upon him.

With the organization of this Bureau, the present department, known as the City Inspector's, could be dispensed with. The Health Wardens, and other equally useless dependents of that office, would no longer be required, and the large outlays of money heretofore required in that direction, would be saved to the Treasury.

IMPROVEMENTS ON THIS ISLAND.

This City comprehends the whole Island, every inch of which has been surveyed and marked out into streets and parks. Near fifty years ago the necessity of setting apart every foot of it for the occupation of the millions of inhabitants who are to possess and enjoy it, was so apparent that measures were taken for that purpose, by the appointment of a Commission of intelligent men to perform the work. The day for the fulfillment of these anticipations is near at hand. The largest part of the Central Park, the almost entire [illegible] of Harlem and Manhattanville, the [illegible] of Yorkville, the [illegible] city proper, and what was once the village of Bloomingdale, have left, indeed, but few rural spots untouched by City life, in resident population. The complete and entire consolidation of the people of New-York into one compact community, which will, in its habitations, stretch from the Battery on the south, to Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvel on the north, and from river to river on the east and west, is not so far distant in the future as the day is in the past, which contemplated the mighty growth and power of this metropolis, by laying out and preparing the streets and avenues for its reception and provision. We should not be so far behind our ancestors. They have given us the ground and marked out the lines, leaving to this generation, when required, the performance of the actual work.

Heretofore, the southern and middle sections have been deemed the only portions of the island susceptible of immediate occupation, and to which we were to look for present settling. In my opinion, no inconsiderable population will be added from the northern part, and that the Harlem River will soon become the great business mart, to which river *craft, barges, tow-boats and canal-boats, will arrive*, and where all bulky produce, such as lumber, coal, flour and grain will necessarily be discharged. This little stream must, from its position, become of much value to this City. The obstacles which have *so long prevented its navigation are almost entirely* artificial and easily removed at little cost, the most *prominent of which, that at Kingsbridge, is already* provided for. By an Act of the Legislature, at its last session, a drawbridge was authorized to be erected at this point, so as to permit the passage of vessels, which, with the removal of the old dam, *and other slight improvements, will leave this little* but important river open to domestic commerce, and will offer a great saving of distance to the smaller craft, *en route* to and from places on the Hudson, East Rivers, and Long Island Sound. The improvement of this stream was brought to the attention of the Common Council several years ago, and an able report made thereon, showing the necessity and practicability of rendering it navigable. The survey made about the same time by G. C. SCHAEFFER, Esq., City Surveyor and Civil Engineer, (Doc. 1[illegible], Proceedings Board of Assistant Aldermen, 18[illegible],) established this fact beyond any question. The Harlem River is capable, with very little outlay, of being made of great service to our domestic commerce, and long before the City has reached any approximation to the maximum of its population, it will become indispensable, and its banks on either side will be entirely occupied with depôts, wharves, and storehouses. The River fronts on the Hudson and the East Rivers, will be then entirely occupied by shipping and foreign commerce; the domestic commerce necessarily excluded, and only admitted so far as it may be necessary by means of lighters, &c., to load and discharge from the shipping.

Already enterprising and far-seeing capitalists have contemplated some such change, by erecting many permanent works of value in the vicinity of Harlem River. It is not, therefore, improbable that a population to be gathered by these means, at that end of the island, will rear there a large community, who will press from the north downward, to meet that now rapidly forcing itself upwards from the southern extremity, and thus consummate the entire consolidation of the inhabitants of New-York the sooner.

But do not let me be understood as admitting that this prospect of a speedy realization of so great a population as was contemplated by our ancestors, when the City was surveyed and laid out, is in any respect the result of the forethought and intelligent official action of those whose duty it is to look after the public welfare. As stated upon another occasion, this City has hitherto suffered, not only from misgovernment, fraud and peculation, but in an entire want of intelligence in public affairs, and proper attention to the further development of the resources we possess. In no respect has this omission been more evinced than in the neglect of the improvement of the unoccupied part of the island. We have shown a want of prudent management of the great estate we have inherited. The depredations of the stewards in charge at the City Hall could be forgiven, if the general management was good, and the necessary vigilance had been exercised as to its condition and the increase of its return.

Blessed with an extensive and valuable domain, the City Government and private owners have been sleeping over their possessions, whilst the suburbs of the City have availed themselves of our neglect, and have taken from us a large part of our best population. This is proven by the rapid progress of all the surrounding cities, towns and villages, whose almost entire population are business denizens of this metropolis. Other things being equal, no one can say that any man doing business here would not prefer to live upon this Island, with its many advantages and contiguity to his business, than in the suburbs. Why then do we find several hundred thousand people living outside this domain? For no other reason than that we neglect to provide them with habitations equal in economy and health to those they now enjoy. The difficulty of communication with the upper part of this island which forced the excuse and reason for the exodus, no longer exists. The many railroads on as many different avenues, if compelled to perform their duty, and fulfil the objects for which their charters were granted, may successfully compete with the ferries, which carry away our population upon the water. But the proprietors of these grants should be made to do their duty, and in consideration of past, present, and prospective profits, should at once be made to extend their accommodations as far out as the avenues are prepared. This was the main condition upon which their privileges were obtained.

The opening of the Central Park is destined to form an era in the history of this City, and both the Corporation and the owners of property should be prompt to avail themselves of its advantages. Both sides of it, to the rivers, will form the sites of the choicest residences, and will be speedily filled with a first-class population, if that extensive area be thrown open to their ingress. To accomplish this *object, so desirable to the City, and so important* to the owners of property, the streets on either side should be immediately opened under one commission, who can, at very moderate and inconsiderable cost, accomplish the object within one year.

An ordinance should be immediately passed, enabling private owners to proceed at once to open, regulate, grade, and lay sewers, at their own expense, under the direction and control of the proper officers, without the aid of this army of contractors, assessors, collectors, and inspectors, who eat up the substance of the people, and deter the owners from consenting to the improvement of their estates. Individual energy and self-interest are better a thousandfold than the best regulations of government.

In considering the improvement of this Island, and the preparation of the unoccupied parts for the future, so many important propositions suggest themselves, that I cannot find room in the necessarily limited space allotted to this document for them all. This subject will be referred to again.

POLICE.

Although the Police force is far from that condition of efficiency to which I am striving to bring it, yet I am happy to state that improvement has been made in this important department during the past year. The system of individual responsibility now running throughout, from the humblest member up to the head, has had a good effect, which, together with the military spirit which to some extent has been introduced, has added to the efficiency of the whole corps. Target Excursions, formed of the members of each command, and continued private drilling has been attended to without relaxation. The uniform is no longer objectionable to the men; they have ceased to look upon it as a badge of servitude or degradation, but have realized the fact, that, to be a policeman, and to wear a suitable dress, as indicative of an honorable and responsible office, cannot in any view be properly opposed. It has been my effort to impress upon the Police the true importance of their offices, to reward merit by promotion, and to make devotion to duty the only requisite to favor and advancement. Politics has been strenuously excluded from the department. No member has been allowed to take any part in party contests; for, whatever may have been his previous practice, when he became policeman, he ceased to be a politician. This has been, and is now the rule of the department, equally applicable to all; every violation of which has been promptly punished. I think that New-York will soon have good cause to be satisfied with her Municipal Police. The gradual improvement continually made in its *personnel*, by the lopping off of improper men, after trial and conviction upon charges, together with the new regulations introduced from time to time, will have this effect, provided it is exempted from the blasting effects of partisan influences, so destructive to every department of our City Government. To procure efficiency there must be discipline, and to preserve discipline there must be military rule, which can only be exercised through and by one head, possessing unrestricted power. There should be no social or official equality in so military a body as this. Outside interference should be avoided. There should be no attempt to create a superior power over the head of their Commander-in-Chief, to which the officers and men would be continually applying for a redress of every imaginary grievance. Next to placing the Police under one head, (itself removed by life tenure from all partisan influence,) the only improvement which, in my judgment, can be made upon the present system, is to concentrate the sole power into the hands of the highest municipal officer known to the laws, viz.: the Mayor. To divide its government is subversive of authority, which is as essential to the true management of a corps of this character, as it would be to an army on the field of battle.

An alteration has been made during the past year in the Surgical Bureau of the Department, which has far exceeded in its benefits what was contemplated by me at the time of its adoption. It has been productive of much saving to the Treasury in the time of the men, as well as being a philanthropic measure for the advantage of the men themselves. Under the old system little attention was paid to the general health. Station-houses were rarely visited and inspected, cleanliness was not deemed a part of the discipline, and when sick at home, the men were not visited, except merely to ascertain whether the disability had been occasioned in the discharge of duty. The new plan regards the proper ventilation and cleanliness of the Station-houses and sleeping apartments, [illegible] at all times a sufficient supply of medicines, [illegible] sick or disabled in the discharge of duty or not, and constant attention until entirely recovered and fit for duty.

The better to carry out this purpose, the City was divided into seven surgical districts, and each district placed under the charge of a [illegible] practising physician, who under the law had to be appointed a policeman and detailed for this duty, with a Surgeon General as Chief of the [illegible], whom reports are made by the District Surgeons once every forty-eight hours. Critical physical examination is made of every person appointed by the Commissioners, not only by the District Surgeon, in the Ward to which said person may belong, but also by the Surgeon General, stationed permanently at the office of the Chief of Police. STEPHEN HASBROUCK, M. D., the experienced medical practitioner who fills this post of Surgeon General, has devoted much attention to the duties, and succeeded in organizing the system, so as to already produce efficiency and advantage. According to his last monthly report, the benefit of this change in the sanitary regulations, has become apparent sooner than anticipated by me when devising it. The saving of the time of the men, by the detection and exposure of attempts to defraud the service by *simulated sickness is alone more than sufficient* to pay the whole cost of the bureau. This report, after detailing the many duties and services performed by the surgeons in their several districts, particularly with reference to the care of the disabled and sick *of the Department*, and proper attention to the Station-houses, thus gives the following facts as to the practical results of the system itself:

"We shall now proceed to lay before you the result of our labor in this department during the [illegible] past, and from our record, it appears that the time lost by reason of sickness or disability of the Policemen, in all the 22 districts, amounts to 3,946½ days, and the time lost during a corresponding period in 1854, amounted to 5,[illegible] days.

1854.	Days.	1855.	Days.
August	1,[illegible]	August	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	September	[illegible]
October	1,0[illegible]	October	[illegible]
November	1,[illegible]	November	[illegible]
December	1,0[illegible]	December	[illegible]
Total	5,[illegible]	Total	3,946½
	3,946½		
Difference	1,[illegible]		

From this statement you will perceive that the City has gained in time and consequent services, the sum of 1,[illegible] days, notwithstanding the month of December does not obtain the same proportion as the other months, in consequence of several members suffering from fractured limbs [illegible] severe duty. The amount thus saved is several hundred dollars over the sum necessary to pay all the surgeons; and the men themselves enjoying the benefit of prompt and gratuitous attendance, are saved what otherwise would be a serious draft upon their earnings, which is [illegible] for support of themselves and families. Above all this, the number of days which could not be allowed for simulated sickness, or improperly contracted disease, and time lost by absence without good cause, within the above time, is much more than sufficient to pay all the expenses of furnishing this Department with the necessary instruments, medicines, and appliances, for the sick and wounded deposited at each Station-house, as well as all incidentals necessary for use in [illegible]."

It is the more gratifying at the present time to present this exceeding favorable result, as many who are not informed on this subject, have deemed this department to be an additional expense to the City, when, in reality, our labors tend to and result in not only a saving of time, but of money also, and we are confident that this needs only to be generally known to be duly appreciated.

A comparison is frequently made between the Police of London and that of New-York, to the disparagement of the latter City. In my opinion, injustice is done to us in these [illegible]. The system is based upon that of London, with many improvements, rendering it more applicable to the people of this country. It is as yet new here. The Police are to become thoroughly imbued with [illegible] and its requirements. As before stated, the nearer we approach military discipline in the organization, personnel, and control of the Police, the nearer we approximate to its true standard. The people who form the class from which policemen are selected in London, are, in general, better adapted to military rule, and yield more readily to the personal deprivations and to the control of others, than the same class in this country. With us, "every man is a sovereign;" his independence frequently increasing, as his means of subsistence decrease.

He is a voter with certain influence upon his fellows; he has a political value, if all else is gone, a stock in trade upon which he relies with confidence to make himself of consequence to those who fill the stations of power and emolument. It is difficult to do away with this consciousness of self-importance so detrimental to discipline, even though deprived of an opportunity to render such partizan service. A recollection of former [illegible] successful political combats, with [illegible] green, prevents that submission to the rules and regulations necessary in a well-organized Police [illegible].

Again, although the Police of each city is appointed to hold their office during good behavior, still here the power to appoint and remove is a political one, liable to continual change; [illegible] influence of the heads upon the caprice or [illegible] of party, necessarily affects the members of the force; [illegible] power over them, as do the Police Commissioners under existing laws.

The Police force of London (City and Metropolitan,) is, in proportion to the population, very much greater than our own. While we have an average of but about 800 men, on patrol duty, with a population, according to the last census, (1855) of about 650,000, London has a patrol force, exclusive of officers, of 6,728, with a population, in 1851, of 2,[illegible]. Thus New-York has 1 man to every 812½ inhabitants, and London 1 to every 35[illegible] inhabitants. Our whole police force numbers about 1,1[illegible] persons, but from this is to be deducted 1[illegible] captains, lieutenants and doormen, about 300 on detailed duty, leaving *for patrol service the number stated, viz.:* 800.

It can readily be seen that the force of London is sufficient to place an officer at almost every corner, whilst the entire dependence of the poorer classes on wealth and power in that metropolis, together with the extreme want and wretchedness of their condition renders it a pleasant transition from that state to the more comfortable, though less free position of a docile, obedient, and subservient municipal guard.

Though I am prepared to admit that London is in advance of us, in its police, arising mostly from the causes indicated; still, in my judgment, the day is not distant when we will not yield the palm. If all political influences are removed, and the corps forget their former affinities—feeling no identity with the community, except as policemen, we shall soon equal any similar corps in the world, not strictly military.

An American is constitutionally chivalrous, bold and intelligent. He has aptness as a detective, quickness in discernment, perseverance and energy in pursuit, and a tenacity of purpose unknown to the people of any other country. He possesses all the essential requisites for such duty. Let him feel that he is a sentinel on watch, and that life and property are placed in the custody of his vigilance and honor, no man will evince more fidelity, or defend his post with greater courage. Hence there is no reason why New-York should be behind London in the efficiency of her Police, and, in my judgment, the day will come, when we shall be equal, if not superior, in this as well as in many other municipal regulations. Let the hands of politicians, which curse and paralyze our City Government, be kept off of the Police. If they will, let them take all else, but leave this, upon the integrity of which our peace, order, liberty, property and life depend.

The people of New-York, irrespective of party, made a noble rally last Winter, and successfully resisted one of these diabolical attempts, in the Legislature, to break down and demoralize the Police. If it be renewed, I hope that the same spirit will be evinced, so that at least one branch of Municipal Government may be spared from the canker which now threatens the whole social organization.

STREET OPENINGS.

In my communication of Jan. 11, 1855, (Doc. [illegible], Board of Aldermen,) made to the late Common Council, I referred to the heavy outlays attending the opening, regulating, grading, paving, sewering, repairing, &c., of the streets of this City. In that document I attempted to show the gross frauds and unpardonable neglect, alike productive of onerous taxation, which had for years been practised through these means upon the owners of real estate and other property. My attention on that occasion was particularly directed to the various forms, bureaux and departments required in the performance of these duties, and to show that the whole should be under one department, which should have exclusive supervision and management, from the declaring of a street opened until the final completion of the work itself.

This consolidation of the whole duty into one bureau or department, would reform the many abuses now existing, provided that department be administered by an officer to be appointed by the Mayor, holding the place at his discretion, and provided suitable amendments to the laws, and those governing the subject were made, by which the rights and interests of property owners were properly protected.

The system under which this work is now done goes back to the year 1807; though the operation of the system appears to be very different now to what it was at that time. The gradual increase of the expenditures of street openings is [illegible] perceptible. From 1814 to 18[illegible], the average amount per mile for fees of Counsel, Commissioners, and others employed by them, was about $[illegible]. From 1837 to 1846, it increased to $2,[illegible] per mile, and in 1855, taking the Bowery opening from Chatham to Frankfort-squares as a guide, a distance of about 1,450 feet, for which upwards of $[illegible] were charged, which is the astounding rate of over $[illegible] per mile for the same services. In this case the Surveyors' charges alone were taxed at $[illegible]. Neither the frequent and loud complaints of our citizens, nor the representations of two Special Committees of the Legislature, one of the Senate, (Mr. [illegible]'s Committee, Senate Doc. of 1845, No. [illegible],) and another of the Assembly in 1850, (Mr. [illegible]'s Committee [illegible]

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☞ The members of the House of Representatives were sworn in yesterday by the Speaker. The Delegates from the Territories were also sworn, including Mr. WHITFIELD for Kansas—[illegible] the propriety of his admission to a seat being postponed for the present. Mr. CULLOM, of Tennessee, was chosen Clerk by 138 against 87. The House adjourned before choosing a Sergeant-at-Arms. *The Senate* was engaged in a discussion of the action of the Naval Retiring Board.

☞ Among the bills of which notice was given in the Assembly, yesterday, was one to abolish the office of Commissioner of Streets in this City, and another to abolish the offices of Commissioner of Streets and Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, and to create a new office with increased power; and a bill was introduced to provide for a Charter Convention in this City. A motion was adopted, that the [illegible] of State be requested to report to the Assembly the names, locations, capital, &c., of all the Savings Banks in the State. A favorable report was made in the Senate on the bill to repeal the act for the more effectual prevention of fires in this City. Both houses were busy with the usual routine work.

☞ Judge CAPRON yesterday charged the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions, in favor of the Prohibitory Law; and dwelt at length upon the means of remedying the frequent disagreements of Juries. In regard to the Prohibitory Law, Judge CAPRON distinctly instructed the Jury that the Act is Constitutional, and that it was their duty to regard it as valid. Statistics of intemperance were introduced into the Charge, in order to exhibit the importance and the urgent necessity of the law. This portion of the Charge is of some importance, being the first judicial indorsement of the Prohibitory Law in this City. In relation to Juries, Judge CAPRON has some sensible remarks. He declares that no one juror has a right to sit down doggedly and refuse to confer with his fellows; nor does he admit that Juries are entitled to the privilege of proposing terms to the Court respecting the degree of punishment.

Mayor Wood's Message.

The promised Message of our Mayor on the condition of Municipal Affairs was presented to the Common Council yesterday afternoon, and we appropriate a very large space in to-day's TIMES to the entire document, that our readers may have the whole of this important paper before them. It is very long, but the subjects of which it treats are many, and it is not disproportioned to the magnitude of its theme—the Government of the first Commercial City of the world, and the metropolis of at least one-half of the earth. Mayor WOOD cannot be accused of not magnifying his Office; and yet, after giving his Message a careful perusal we cannot indicate any part of it which had better have been omitted. We sincerely trust that the members of the Common Council will give it the respectful consideration to which it is entitled. Many of its recommendations are eminently sagacious and worthy of adoption. The improvement of our City should be the constant aim of every member of the Government, and no factious or political considerations should ever be allowed to interpose an obstacle to the carrying out of any measure which has that end in view. The Mayor is evidently impressed with the grandeur of the City over whose interests he has been called to preside, and he reviews with intelligent and discriminative particularity all the elements which tend to her aggrandizement, and to promote her prosperity. He commences by a review of the City debt and then takes up our defences against the attacks of a foreign enemy; and most people, we imagine, will be surprised to learn that we "have already in position more guns of heavy calibre than Sebastopol had at the attack of the allied armies or [illegible] Cronstadt has at this time." Still the Mayor thinks we need more defence to repel an attack that might be made by landing troops outside the fortifications on Long Island. On this point we should be disposed to question the soundness of the Mayor's conclusions; but, as the Common Council are not likely to trouble their heads about the matter, it is hardly worth while to discuss his propositions.

On the subject of Docks and Piers, and that of Public Markets, we are most happy to find that the Mayor entirely coincides with the [illegible] we have frequently expressed in these columns, and adopts the recommendations we have often made. He is in favor of replacing the present wooden piers and wharves by a system of stone docks, and abolishing altogether our wretched market system. The subjects of the public health, the introduction of foreign paupers and criminals, improvements on the Island, street openings, the Central Park, and the new City Hall, are all treated at length and with great ability. The public expenses of private litigation, though not properly a subject [illegible], is very [illegible] and [illegible] introduced. The only subject which we miss is that of street-cleaning, which is eminently worthy of a full and serious investigation. The Mayor reiterates his complaints of a want of power to enable him to carry out his measures, and suggests again an amendment of the charter. The message which he sent to the Common Council on its first organizing we could not but regard as wordy and absurdly inappropriate, but the present is eminently practical, well-considered, well-worded, and justly entitled to the serious attention of the Common Council and our citizens generally.

Not very Important.

A correspondent who styles himself most appropriately "Blank," takes the trouble to write us a letter to say that "Consistency is a jewel equally to be valued, whether found in the daily press or in individuals." Platitudes of this character are the commodities which weak-headed people chiefly deal in. Consistency may or may not be a jewel. When a mean-spirited and knavish person writes an abusive, anonymous letter, he acts in a manner perfectly consistent with himself; but his conduct will hardly be classed among jewels by people of ordinary honesty and intelligence.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—It is scarcely credible, but "Duke Humphrey's Dinner" was played last night. That excellent man, the printer of the play-bills, stands before the world pure and justified. It is, we confess, with a species of sorrow that we make this acknowledgment. Our lives, for the most part, are so practical and factish that we can ill afford to lose even our line of romance. What the great Pyramids are to WILKINSON, what the cataracts of the Nile are to Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR, what "that tree" is to the bard MORRIS, what Temple Bar is to the Cockney, was "Duke Humphrey's Dinner" to the critic. He had learnt to respect it, and to gaze fondly at its nestling-place in the play-bill as on a time-honored sanctuary. In the thoughtlessness of giddy youth he may have referred to it; but he lived to forget these trivialities, to repent of them, to supply their place with better and purer feelings; feelings over which a beautiful antiquity shed melting rays of subdued and thoughtful lustre. "Duke Humphrey's Dinner" ceased to be a mere announcement and became a hallowed tradition round which fancy delighted to linger. Even as people go to Grace Church to see BROWN, so did the imagination rush to Wallack's Theatre to behold the one line: "Duke Humphrey's Dinner is in active preparation." Now, alas! the solace of years has been ruthlessly snatched from us. "Duke Humphrey's Dinner" is no longer a tradition, but a fact. The great Pyramids may crumble; the cataracts dry up; "that tree" may "wilt," and Temple Bar vanish—nothing is improbable. We have no longer any confidence in traditions. Even "a new five-act Comedy written expressly for this theatre" (the younger brother of our lost "Duke Humphrey") may be produced. Horrid thought!

It is scarcely probable that the author of this piece is still living. We gazed around in vain for the tottering figure of some gray and feeble old man, leaning on the arm of a blithe and hopeful disciple, and crying in accents still firm and brave, "I am not cast down." We could not restrain the wish that he had been there, for the glad welcome that was given to his neglected offspring would have cheered the old man and warmed his chilling blood to the generation he is leaving. To such a man we would have said, "Father! your blessing," and written six lines of commendation. As it is, we are proceeding at greater length. We much adapt ourselves to facts.

"Duke Humphrey's Dinner" is a dramatic version of a little sketch that appeared in *Harper's Magazine*, written by the dramatist. It is simply the story of a young couple who, having married on the "ridiculous basis of mutual affection," are discarded by their relations, and allowed to starve in a miserable way, as a penalty for their folly. They struggle against the gnawings of hunger by playfully coquetting with their appetites in a sham dinner. Nearly faint with exhaustion, they cheer each other with an exaggerated repast of emptiness. Unfortunately they rise from the banquet even more hungry than when they sat down to it. They have but one thing left that can be disposed of—a gift-book, and the sale of this leads to a happy *dénouement*, for it enables a dear friend to trace them to their abode of wretchedness, and to succor them.

"Duke Humphrey's Dinner" is properly called a sketch, and as such is entitled to much praise. It is carefully written, with a little sentiment, a little pathos, and a little fun in it; perhaps a trifle too much of the first named commodity. A piece of this character requires peculiar acting, and it is scarcely probable that any artists can realize all that the text suggests. Mr. LESTER, as *Richard Dindon*, was in many respects excellent, but he missed some of the points, and especially so in the introduction, where suicide is hinted more in seriousness than fun. In the sham dinner, however, he was admirable. Mrs. HOEY's *rôle* is a rather embarrassing one, but she is capable of making it eminently attractive if she will eschew all melodramatic effects.

"Duke Humphrey's Dinner" was quite successful and will become popular.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. J. H. MCVICKER made his first appearance here last night as "*Sam Patch*," in a singularly silly piece called "Sam Patch in France." Mr. MCVICKER is evidently an artist, and a man of considerable originality.

Items.

BOSTON.—The Academy Opera Troupe appears to be doing well, and comes in for a fair share of applause. On Friday last the "Favorita" was played, with Mr. MILLARD, the Boston tenor, in the *rôle* of *Fernando*. Speaking of this event, the *Transcript* says:

"The vocal part of his performance was very creditable, if we may except where, in his evident exertion to render his impassioned passages effective, he allowed his voice to rise into a harsh sort of bellow, quite unmusical to the ear. There is not body or *timbre* enough in his rather delicate organ to undergo the wear and tear of a lengthy opera. The characteristics of his voice are mellowness and sweetness, admirably adapted to the parlor and concert-room, but, if combined with no other prominent qualities, lost in the lyrical situations and groupings that make up the *ensemble* of a grand opera."

The sixth and last of the grand orchestral concerts came off on Saturday evening.... Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT and Miss FANNY VINING are playing at the Museum, with success.

CLEVELAND.—Miss KATE SAXON, assisted by Mr. MALONE RAYMOND, gave an entertainment called "Love" on Thursday evening.

ST. LOUIS.—At the St. Louis Theatre Miss HERON. At the People's Theatre the regular company and MACALLISTER the Wizard. MOZART'S birthday was celebrated here by a Grand Concert, in which none but the great master's works were performed.

PHILADELPHIA.—The theatres here appear to be doing a moderate business without the assistance of stars. The stockholders of the Arch-street theatre receive a dividend of $25 per share this evening. That looks well.

BALTIMORE.—The Misses DENIN have been playing in the "Pirate's Bride," "The Wandering Boys," and the "Good for Nothing" at the Holliday-street Theatre. The Original Christy's Minstrels are giving a few performances in the city.

CINCINNATI.—Mr. JAMES BENNETT has been playing at the National during the week, and made his last appearance on Monday. At the People's they are doing the "Lady of Lyons," with Mrs. MELINDA JONES as the female in question.

ALBANY.—Mr. P. RICHINGS and Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS are at the Green-street Theatre.

CHARLESTON.—Mr. J. T. RAYMOND took a benefit here on Thursday of last week.

BUFFALO.—Mr. E. EDDY has been playing at the Metropolitan. He took his benefit on Friday, playing *Jack Cade* in the drama of that name.

CHICAGO.—Yankee LOCKE and wife are playing here.

TROY.—Mrs. CHAS. HOWARD took her farewell benefit at the Adelphi on Friday.

☞ We have Rio de Janeiro papers to the 18th of December, but they contain no news of importance. The Emperor of Brazil had given $[illegible] for the relief of families which had suffered severely from the cholera.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

THE NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

Petitions were presented from several naval officers who felt aggrieved by the action of the Naval Retiring Board.

Mr. TOOMBS said the Board should have kept a record to show they had not exceeded the jurisdiction conferred upon them. Wrong and injustice had been done by their decisions, and no act of his should sanction their proceedings.

Mr. CLAYTON defended the Board, but was willing to correct any errors they may have unintentionally committed.

The President and Secretary of the Navy have power to revise the action of the Board, and unless it was shown that the Board had exceeded their jurisdiction it was to be presumed they had not.

Mr. BENJAMIN contended that the Naval Board had not exceeded any jurisdiction, but simply gave their adverse opinion on matters before them.

Mr. BAYARD had no imputations to make against the Board—it was composed of honorable and meritorious men, but the law under which they acted was the most barbarous ever made; by any legislature of any civilized country. He recommended the passage of an act authorizing a Revisory Board, to be composed mainly of civilians.

Mr. CRITTENDEN believed it was perfectly competent for Congress to utterly annul and abrogate the action of the Board, and make it as though it had never existed.

After further debate, the subject was postponed.

Many bills were introduced, principally for internal improvements, and one by Mr. ADAMS, to extend the term of naturalization.

SPANISH COINS.

On motion of Mr. FISH, the Finance Committee were instructed to inquire whether the smaller Spanish coins may not be removed from circulation, or have a value established by law to accord with their intrinsic value, and to avoid the fractional parts of a cent. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

PERFECTING THE ORGANIZATION.

The Speaker administered the oath to support the Constitution of the United States to the members, the Representatives of each State advancing as their names were called for that purpose.

The delegates from the Territories were likewise sworn. When the name of Mr. WHITFIELD was called, Mr. GROW said, in deference to the wishes of his friends, he would not object to his being sworn. He thought, however, that circumstances would warrant the withholding the oath. He hoped to be heard some other time on the question.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said that a constituent of his, a Kentuckian by birth, had been diabolically murdered, in the most cowardly manner, having been shot in the back, as he was credibly informed, by an officer in the pay of the General Government in Kansas. As objections to the administration of the oath to Mr. WHITFIELD would only tend to greater confusion after their excited struggle, he would not insist upon it.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, a Committee was appointed to wait on the Senate and inform them that a quorum of the House had assembled, elected Mr. BANKS Speaker, and was now ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. PENNINGTON, a Committee was appointed in conjunction with one of the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses had assembled, and were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

Mr. THURSTON offered a resolution for the election of a Clerk by *viva voce*. Laid on the table by 103 against 85.

A resolution declaring WILLIAM CULLOM, of Tennessee, Clerk of the House was adopted by 136 against 87.

As the Speaker administered the oath of office to Mr. CULLOM, there were manifestations of approval in the galleries.

The members then proceeded to select seats, in accordance with a resolution moved by Mr. BALL, that all the members retire without the bar, and severally return as their names were drawn by the Clerk from a box, and take possession of such seats as they might select.

This proceeding consumed about one hour.

Mr. NICHOLS then offered a resolution declaring Mr. GLOSSBRENNER, the present incumbent, Sergeant-at-Arms, pending the consideration of which the House adjourned.

After the adjournment an Anti-Administration caucus was announced to be held this evening.

Pay of the Members of the House—Election of Mr. Cullom as Clerk—Applicants for Office—Mr. Dallas Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

To-day the acting Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. GLOSSBRENNER, drew from the Treasury about $30,000 in gold, which amount had been advanced by him to pay members of the House, Mr. Speaker BANKS having near midnight on Saturday signed drafts for that purpose. $230,000 are yet due members, and will be drawn for during the present week.

Mr. CULLOM was elected Clerk of the House by the votes of all the Republicans present, excepting Messrs. Billinghurst, Bliss, Brenton, Day, Holloway, Leiter, Nichols, Spinner and Watson, combined with all the Americans present, excepting Messrs. Humphrey Marshall, A. K. Marshall and Walker.

Judge SCARBURGH having recovered from his recent illness, the Court of Claims is again in session.

It is calculated that at least five hundred applicants for office under the House organization were in and about the Capitol to-day, while distant applicants are operating through Congressional friends.

Mr. DALLAS' nomination as Minister to England was confirmed to-day.

The Anti-Administration Caucus—List of Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

An Anti-Administration caucus was held at the Capitol to-night. JOHN U. PETIT, of Indiana, was the Chairman. Between eighty and ninety members were present, including Republicans, and some Southern as well as Northern Americans. A large number of office-seekers were in outside attendance, anxiously inquiring as to the progress of the inside proceedings. The following are the nominations made:

FRENCH S. EVANS, of Washington, for Sergeant-at-Arms.

Capt. M. C. DARLING, of New-York, for Doorkeeper.

ROBT. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, for Postmaster.

O. FOLLETT, editor of the Ohio State *Journal*, for Printer.

It is understood that Col. SCHOULER, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is associated with this gentleman. J. W. SMITH, of Syracuse, and NATHAN SARGENT, were his competitors.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

Nos. 54, 55 and 56.—Argument continued by Mr. Butler for defendants, and concluded by Mr. Wood for plaintiffs.

No. 52—John C. Dodge *vs.* John M. Woolsey.—Argument continued by Mr. Spaulding for appellant.

Chief Justice TANEY was present.

Rejoicings in Waltham at the Election of Mr. Banks.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

The citizens of Waltham, the native town of Speaker BANKS, fired one hundred guns to-day, in honor of his election. The announcement was made in Waltham on Saturday night, by a special messenger from Boston. Several dwellings were illuminated, and congratulatory speeches made. Mrs. BANKS was called upon, and found in attendance at the sick bed of her mother. Hearty cheers were given at the residences of the leading Republicans, when about midnight the crowd dispersed.

Rejoicings in Bangor at the Election of Mr. Banks.

BANGOR, Monday, Feb. 4.

A salute of one hundred and three guns will be fired here to-morrow in honor of the election of Mr. BANKS to the Speakership of the House of Representatives. In the evening the Republicans will hold a public meeting.

Difficulty at Dickinson College.

CARLISLE, Pa., Monday, Feb. 4.

One hundred of the students at Dickinson College have rebelled against the Faculty, in consequence of the alleged unjust expulsion of four members.

Arrival of the Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Nashville*, from New-York, arrived here at 12 o'clock last (Friday) night.

WEATHER REPORTS.

[illegible] Lake Mails Returned—[illegible] Loss of Life.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

A dispatch dated to-day, from Independence, Mo., to W. M. F. MAGRAW, Mail Contractor on the Plains, now here, states that the thermometer is 20° below zero, and the snow three or four feet deep on a level on the Plains. The Santa Fé and Salt Lake mails, which started on the 1st *inst.*, have returned. All the men and animals on the Salt Lake route are supposed to have been frozen on the Plains. S.

Intense Cold—Interruption to Travel.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 4.

The weather here is extremely cold, and travel is somewhat interfered with. The Pilot line from New-York, reached Kingston at 4 o'clock this morning. The detention was caused by snow drifting on the track. The southern and western trains were detained from the same cause.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 4.

We have no mail this morning south of Washington. The weather is intensely cold.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 4.

The thermometer this morning at 7 o'clock stood at 18° below zero. The ice in the Ohio is one foot and a half in thickness.

BUFFALO, Monday, Feb. 4.

The New-York and Erie Railroad is blocked by snow about twenty miles east of Dunkirk. The train arrived there yesterday in forty hours from New-York.

The Lake Shore Railroad has been badly blocked at Hamburg. The first train from Cleveland since Friday, arrived at Buffalo this morning. The Buffalo City and Niagara Falls Railroads are also badly obstructed. The trains on the Central road arrived here behind time. The weather is intensely cold.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 4.

The thermometer here at 7 o'clock this morning indicated 20° below zero. The railroads are all clear.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Feb. 4—3 P. M.

The Rochester and Niagara Falls Railroad is blocked up with snow. Three trains are off the track a few miles from this city.

The Weather on the Sound.

STONINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

Our harbor is still free from ice, and navigation is uninterrupted. New-London harbor is closed by ice, and persons cross with safety.

Railroad Accidents and Detentions on Account of Snow.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Feb. 4.

The weather in this locality, during the past 48 hours, has been colder than at any time this Winter, the thermometer ranging from zero to 17° below. There has been quite a chapter of accidents on the various railroads, on account of the heavy snow-drifts. The mail train which left here on Saturday afternoon for Niagara Falls was thrown from the track at the Suspension Bridge, injuring Messrs. DIXON and WATERS, Conductors, and SHERWOOD, a baggageman. The train due here last evening from the Falls was thrown from the track near Spencerport, by the breaking of a driving-wheel, and remained in this predicament all night. Two engines started for their relief this morning, but had not proceeded far before they also were thrown from the track, and no communication has yet been had with the disabled train.

The Passenger train which left here yesterday morning, drawn by two engines, had proceeded but two miles and a half when the forward engine was thrown from the track by the accumulation of ice. The Express train, due here at 7:45 yesterday morning from Syracuse, was thrown from the track seven miles east of this city.

The trains on the Genesee Valley Road are all behind time.

Up to 5 P. M. to-day the trains from the Falls had not arrived [illegible] who came on foot say the [illegible] will arrive for the next twenty-four [illegible].

They also report the laborers in a suffering condition; some with frozen faces, and others with frozen hands, with the skin rubbed completely off.

The trains on the new road, between this City and Syracuse, arrived about noon to-day. On the old road, nothing had arrived or departed, that road being completely buried in the snow.

The plank roads leading to the City are completely blocked up, and in some places for miles in length, the snow is from ten to fifteen feet deep and drifted.

Collision on the Niagara Falls Railroad.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Feb. 4.

The passenger train that left Niagara Falls this morning, and which was due here at 10:45 A. M., came into collision with a freight train near Adams' Basin. Both trains were going in the same direction. The passengers who were on the wrecked train arrived here this morning. They report no one killed, but several injured, among whom are the Fireman and Engineer. The engine and cars of the passenger train are much shattered. No one on the freight train was hurt. Some of the passengers were frost-bitten during the journey from the wreck to the city.

Detention of the Eastern Trains.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

The wind yesterday and last night drifted much snow on the railroad tracks, delaying all the morning trains.

The Sunday night mail train, from New-York, arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, having been delayed by snow-drifts on the track.

Adjournment of the Southern Commercial Convention—Fire at Richmond—Arrest for Murder.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 4.

The Southern Commercial Convention, held at Richmond, Virginia, adjourned on Saturday, to meet at Savannah again in December next.

Committees were appointed to prepare addresses on the resolutions adopted.

ROCKETTS' glass facory at Richmond was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss $18,000.

A negro has been arrested in this city on the charge of murdering JOHN W. BELL, the merchant, who mysteriously disappeared two months since.

From Kansas—Reports of Disturbances Denied.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 4.

We have advices from Kansas, saying that no election was held at Leavenworth, or at other points in that Territory, on the day fixed for the election, the State officers fearing violence from the Missourians.

Letters state that another general invasion was apprehended, and that extensive warlike preparations were going on in Lawrence and Topeka.

Destructive Fire at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Feb. 4.

The handsome brick block, at the corner of Salina and Fayette streets, in this city, known as the "Dillaye Buildings," was destroyed by fire at an early hour on Sunday morning. The block was owned by H. A. DILLAYE, and valued at $35,000.

The lower floors were occupied by E. STILLWELL & Son's boot and shoe store; MANN, LEWIS & BELDEN, crockery store; HAYDEN & LETCHWORTH, saddlery and hardware; T. A. BARTLETT, druggist; J. E. STABIN, hosiery and fancy goods, and E. SHELDON, bakery. The losses of the above firms are heavy, but probably insured. The second stories of the building were occupied by the newspaper office of the *Evening Chronicle*, the office of Messrs. HILLIS, MORGAN and GIFFORD, lawyers, and Messrs. SHIPMAN and ADAMS, physicians and surgeons. The upper stories were kept by the Odd Fellows as Lodge-rooms, and by the Armory of the Syracuse Citizens' Corps. The loss of the proprietors of the *Chronicle* is about $4,000—insurance $4,000. The Syracuse Citizens' Corps lost about $1,000—no insurance. The Odd Fellows about $1,000—insured for $600. Drs. SHIPMAN & ADAMS $2,000—no insurance. Messrs. HILLIS and MORGAN had a very large and valuable library—loss unknown.

The building was insured for $[illegible] in the following Companies:

Ætna, $5,000; the Springfield and City Fire Insurance Companies, each $2,500; the Northwestern and Albany Companies, each $5,000; $3,000 unknown.

An unoccupied frame dwelling house on Montgomery-street, owned by WM. WILSON, was destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock this morning—supposed to be caused by an incendiary.

Incendiary Fires at Utica.

UTICA, Monday, Feb. 4.

Our city is again infested with incendiaries. Two grocery stores [illegible] owned by E. CHURCHILL and GEORGE C. FOSTER, Genesee-street, were consumed at an early hour yesterday morning. Loss $1,600; insured for $4,000.

Suppression of the Report on the Affairs of the Vermont Central Railroad.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

Considerable anxiety and indignation was manifested here to-day, on account of the suppression of the Committee's Report on the Affairs of the Vermont Central Railroad. It is alleged that the suppression of the Report was paid for by parties interested.

A duplicate copy of the Report is in existence and will be published in the *Chronicle*, on Wednesday next.

Fatal Occurrence—Shot by a Spring Gun.

KEYPORT, N. J., Monday, Feb. 4.

A young man named ELISHA BOWLE was found dead on the ice, alongside the sloop *Dusty Miller*, at Keyport Dock, this morning. The sloop had been robbed on Friday night, and the Captain, WILLIAM CRANE, had set a loaded gun in such a position that the opening of the cabin slide would discharge the contents into the legs of the person opening it. BOWLE had apparently stooped when pushing back the slide, as the entire charge of buckshot entered his heart, killing him instantly.

Death of Eminent Bostonians.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

Two of our well known citizens died this morning, namely: DANIEL SAFFORD, prominent for the interest he has for many years taken in missionary enterprises,—and CYRUS ALGER, the well known cannon and gun maker.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 4.

We have received no mail to-day south of Savannah.

DISASTER IN THE EAST RIVER.

A Vessel Cut through and Sunk by the Ice.

EIGHT LIVES LOST.

A lamentable and singular accident occurred in the East River yesterday morning. The brig *William H. Safford*, of Bangor, Capt. SMITH, was cut through and sunk by the ice, *and eight of the ten persons on board were drowned.*

The ill-fated vessel arrived at this port on Sunday from Attakapas, Coast of Louisiana, in a somewhat disabled condition, having had a most boisterous passage, and anchored in the stream near the Fulton Ferry. During the night, her cable was parted by the force of the ice and the flood tide, when she drifted to the vicinity of the Navy-Yard, and was brought to by her best bower. This was at 2 o'clock A. M., Monday. All on board, except the Captain, then repaired to their berths, under the impression that all was safe, but in two hours after, it was discovered that the vessel was filling very fast, and at 6 o'clock A. M. the water had reached the lower berths. All hands were then aroused, and went on deck, but they had scarcely succeeded in doing so when the vessel filled and went down, taking with it the captain, his wife and two children, A. S. DAMBACH, the mate, and the cook, name unknown, all of whom immediately perished.

The crew of the brig consisted of four men. Two of these, named WM. BROWN and FRANK RYDER, got into the cross-trees and were rescued in an exhausted condition by a boat from the receiving ship *North Carolina*, on board of which vessel they were taken and kindly cared for. A purse of $50 was also subscribed for them by the officers. The other two sailors, named ALEXANDER BRIMMER and HENRY WILLIAMS, succeeded in getting on a large cake of ice which drifted with them towards Williamsburg. Their situation was discovered about daylight by PATRICK QUINN, private watchman at the naval store yard, foot of South Tenth-street, and he, accompanied by the mate of the schooner *Wave*, started in a boat to their rescue, but before they could render any assistance, an immense cake of floating ice came in collision with, and demolished the piece on which the sailors were standing, and both of them were pitched into the river and immediately drowned. The cook was a colored man, and was shipped at Demerara. All the others were shipped at Boston, on the outward passage, and are supposed to have been Americans. The captain's two children were a boy and a girl—the latter aged 11, and the former four years.

The vessel was seven years old and about 250 tons burden. She was loaded with a cargo of molasses and sugar, and consigned to RICHARD P. BUCK & Co., No. 29 South-street. The vessel now lies where she sunk, her topmast only appearing above water.

A trunk filled with wearing apparel and some nautical articles, supposed to have belonged to Mr. DAMBACH, the mate of the *Safford*, was picked up at the foot of South Ninth-street, Williamsburg.

None of the bodies had been recovered last evening. A search for them will be made to-day.

A Schooner Cut Through by the Ice.

While the schooner *Becket Hamilton*, of and from Washington, N. C., with Cotton and Naval Stores, was lying to anchor off Jersey City yesterday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a large field of ice came in contact with her, causing her to drag her anchor, when she drifted foul of the schooner *Fanny Currie*, outward bound, and remained in that situation for some time. Another large field of ice then came upon her, knocking her down on her beam ends and cutting her through, when she immediately filled. She was then cleared from the *Fanny Currie* and drifted down the bay. All hands were saved by jumping on board of the *Fanny Currie*, which vessel has received no damage.

The Ice, &c.

Our rivers and bays are very much obstructed with ice, which has been the cause of considerable damage to shipping. The packet-ship *Yorkshire*, Captain MARSHALL, from Liverpool, was towed up under Jersey City Sunday evening, and anchored there; during the night large fields of ice came down, and yesterday morning the ship lay on the rocks near Fort Columbus, with her stern lifted four feet, and aground amidships.

The ferry boats plying across the East and North Rivers have been necessarily very irregular. The only boats that have made regular trips during the whole of this "*icy term*," are those on the Division-avenue Ferry, running from Grand-street, this City, to the foot of South Seventh-street, Williamsburg. The South Ferry had but one boat on during the day, Sunday.

The Staten Island Ferry, *of course*, ran but one boat, and it is not expected they will have any more until some philanthropic party raises and repairs the *Columbus*, or until the weather will allow them to use their summer ones.

Unjust Fault-Finding—Safety of the Hudson River Railroad Bridges.

SING SING, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of yesterday there is a communication relative to the condition of the bridging on the Hudson River Railroad, which is calculated to do much mischief, without in any way benefitting the public.

It is therein asserted that four of the superstructures are unfit for the use to which they are subjected. The author of that communication certainly can know nothing of the subject, or he would never have ventured to make such an assertion.

Those competent to judge, lately made a careful and minute examination of all the bridging on the Hudson River Road, and they could find nothing to justify any suspicion that the superstructures were not abundantly able to sustain any weight or motion to which they could possibly be subjected.

By one accident, which no foresight on the part of the principal officers of the Road could have prevented, and by another which no reasonable exercise of caution or judgment could have anticipated, the trains on the Hudson River Road were very much deranged. The pressure of the Winter business, consisting of an immense movement of freight, tended to increase this disorder, and required on the part of the President and Superintendent, and their associates, the performance of extraordinary and laborious duties. I know that almost every sacrifice has been made to secure the prompt and safe transit of passengers.

Had Mr. [illegible] been in the least acquainted with the laws which govern the Railroads of the State, had he been anxious to correct an evil which he knew to exist, and not to do an injury to a great work which has been built up and maintained at [illegible] have made his complaint to the Board of Railroad Commissioners, who [illegible] disposition to comply [illegible] his complaint. Had he possessed [illegible] ation as he has spleen, he would have [illegible] object, and saved the public [illegible] alarm and anxiety.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The Reactionary Revolution Under Haro y Tamariz—Personal Character and Designs of Haro—His Prospects of Success.

The Mexican correspondent of the New-Orleans *Bee*, writing on the 19th of January, gives the following highly interesting account of the condition of affairs in the Republic:

In my last letter I informed you that you would soon have amongst you Messrs. HARO Y TAMARIZ, PACHECO and RIVAS, who had been sent from Mexico to Vera Cruz, to be shipped on board the *Texas*. Circumstances have somewhat modified the accuracy of this statement. The three exiles did leave Mexico under an escort of twenty-five men, commanded by three officers, [illegible] and GARDIDA CONDE. Orders had been given them to travel night and day, and for the purpose of frustrating any attempt of the insurgents to liberate the prisoners, telegraphic communication had been suspended. Chance, however, favored [illegible] HARO Y TAMARIZ. In the environs of [illegible] the diligence, too heavy laden with eight soldiers on the top, lost its balance, and was overturned in the middle of a dreadfully bad road. [illegible] the officer most [illegible] by the Government, was grievously wounded, and could no longer continue his journey. Just then HARO was inconveniently attacked by a violent dysentery, which compelled him frequently to leave the diligence, in company with PIEDRA. Repeating this manœuvre again and again, he obtained an opportunity for sounding his companion, and winning his complicity by a heavy bribe. At length, when the diligence reached a place called [illegible], it was perceived that HARO had suddenly disappeared. PIEDRA has been arrested as an accomplice in this escape, and is now in prison here, but I doubt whether anything will be done to him. After the flight of HARO, PACHECO and RIVAS might have easily decamped, but they remained quiet and did not seek to avoid their destiny. [illegible] respondent adds that the Government had revoked the order to send them out of the country. This, however, is a mistake. PACHECO and RIVAS arrived in New-Orleans on board the *Texas*.—Editors.]

For some days after the disappearance of HARO, we remained in ignorance of his whereabouts, but have finally ascertained that he joined the insurgents at Zacapoaxtla, under the command of [illegible] and ORIHUELA, and was immediately appointed General-in-Chief of the movement.

CONONFORT, after the treachery of LANDA'S command, which deserted him, and passed over to the insurgents, organized a select brigade, and appointed as its commander SEVERO CASTILLO, a General in whom he reposed the utmost confidence. CASTILLO left Mexico ostensibly to attack [illegible]. Before his departure he had an interview with [illegible] and pressing his hand, swore solemnly to be faithful to him even unto death. Having reached San Juan de los Llanos, beyond Puebla, he paused and remained inactive. The government, astonished at his conduct, demanded an explanation. He answered that he needed a supply of money. The sum required was forthwith sent, and no sooner was it received, than the perfidious [illegible] united his forces with those of the insurgents, and declared against the government. This [illegible] witnessed nowhere out of Mexico, and since [illegible] CASTILLO's defection has inspired a universal feeling of indignation and disgust.

CASTILLO's brigade, together with that of [illegible] and HARO at the head, proceeded to Puebla, which is even now under siege. Public attention is absorbed by these movements, and appears to have completely overlooked Gen. URAGA, who is [illegible] up his partisans in Queretaro and San Luis, with, as I learn, indifferent success.

HARO, the leader of the reactionary movement, is ambitious, unprincipled, and dissolute, without a particle of prestige. He is the last man ever to become the liberator of his country. His plan is simply undisguised reaction, the tyranny of the army, the despotism of the clergy, the [illegible] — in short, a return to all the evils which have afflicted Mexico so long and so severely. His success in my opinion, would bring about more terrible days in Mexico, than those experienced under the administration of SANTA ANA. But will he succeed?

I should rejoice at being able to assure you of the contrary, but the present Government has committed so many blunders from the very commencement, that it has inspired the reactionists with strong hopes of triumph. If it had struck first, and paralyzed afterwards, its strength would now be irresistible; but instead of this, it first amused the public with innumerable manifestoes, and then adopted a series of inefficient, [illegible] measures that pleased no party, and disgusted all. A capital mistake was its hostility, [illegible] to the army and clergy, while it failed to act with decision against either the one or the other. Forgetting the maxim "Divide and Govern," it failed to use the army in order to break up the clergy, which, in its turn, would have been [illegible] destroyed. Its half measures, hesitation, and lack of energy, have cemented the alliance now completed between its two adversaries. The clergy foments the fanaticism of the lower classes, and furnishes the funds, while the army points its weapons against the Government.

Nevertheless, the people, I am satisfied, are opposed to reaction, and if the Government acts with even tolerable wisdom and sagacity, the insurgents will be overthrown. The position of things is now clearly and unequivocally defined. It is a struggle between liberal principles and absolutism. The triumph of the former will inaugurate a new era of improvement, moral, social and political.

Unhappily the nation at large exhibits an unconquerable apathy. You cannot conceive the obstacles encountered by the government in organizing its battalions of the National Guards, even though the pay has been increased to 50 cents per day. Thus it has succeeded only in forming a few. Its hopes are now centered in VIDAURRI, and in the troops it expects to receive through him, from the Northern frontier. If these troops arrive in time the revolution will be checked, otherwise it may triumph.

Such is at present the political condition of the country, and, as you must perceive, it is highly critical. Time will soon tell the tale.

Wealth of Trinity Church.

According to the statement prepared by the Rector of Trinity Church, until lately the gross revenue of the Corporation, from ground-rents, per-rents and every other source, has never at any one time amounted to more than $57,[illegible]. Now, however, on account of the great change in the general value of property within the last few years, the income of Trinity Church has been very materially increased. On the 1st of May last it amounted to $69,486. After deducting $24,131, the interest on its present debt of $348,912, (which was mainly incurred by her benefactions to others,) the net income of the Church amounts to $44,[illegible]. The gifts, loans and grants of Trinity amount to $2,[illegible]; more than equal to two-thirds the value of the estate which now actually remains, excepting the church edifice and burial-grounds.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—We notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction TO-MORROW, the 6th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable property No. 257 Cherry-st.; No. 350 Water-st.; house and lot No. [illegible] East 28 h st.; house and lot No. 113 Sullivan-st.; [illegible] and four lots on 25th-st. near the 8th-av.; six lots on [illegible]-av., 58 and 59th sts.; one choice lot on 49th-st. near the 6th-av.; four lots corner of 7th-av. and [illegible]-st.; and twenty-six acres of beautiful land at Flushing, L. I. [illegible] can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—WE BEG TO inform Southern and Western merchants that our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, just manufactured, contains the largest variety of choice styles for men's wear ever got up by the house, ranging from the low priced up to the finest articles in the trade, all got up in our usual superior style. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees [illegible] and variety, all in the known world. [illegible] BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the Infallible—[illegible] envy of imitators. [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

COLD WEATHER.—OUR ASSORTMENT OF warm gloves, undershirts, drawers, &c., will repay a visit during the cold term. Prices very low. [illegible] traveling shawls, leggins, &c. IRA PERREGO & SON, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, WEDDING ENVELOPES, &c.—The latest styles at EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st. Mr. Everdell's is the oldest and best known store for card engraving and printing in Broadway. Established in 1840.

HAT BINDING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO. have ready for sale machines for binding straw hats and all other kinds of hats. The machines do the work far better and faster than any others. Call and see them at No. 323 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated [illegible] Safes, [illegible] Locks [illegible]

PLATFORM SCALES AND WEIGHING MACHINES of weighing apparatus, for sale at wholesale and retail [illegible] FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] WM. L. RUSHTON's name is on each box; none genuine without it. RUSHTON'S, only at No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

As a Cure for Consumption Rushton's Cod Liver Oil is the only article that has ever sustained a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FEDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label; No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York; and No. 130 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

A Reservoir Remedy.—We believe no medicine has ever given stronger proof of its efficacy than the OXYGENATED BITTERS. In cases of Dyspepsia and General Debility, restoring health and cheerfulness, when all other remedies have failed.

Scrofula, Effects of Mercury, [illegible] bronchitis, dyspepsia, rheumatism, [illegible] kidneys, bladder and debility of [illegible] Scrofula and genital weakness [illegible] Dr. HEATH, No. [illegible] Broadway, devotes his whole time to curing these [illegible]. We have been cured by Dr. HEATH—Marcus Colburn, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York; [illegible] Dr. HEATH is [illegible] skillful physician—Lester Green, M.D., [illegible] &c., &c.

[illegible] will deliver his [illegible] Lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, in Plymouth Church, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock. Subject—[illegible]. Single admission 25 cents.

Diseases of the Skin.—DR. NEWTON'S OFFICE for the special treatment of the most inveterate forms of these affections, and also [illegible] No. 183 4th-av., near 13th-st.

PERSONAL.

[illegible]—Since Friday morning, Feb. 1, a young man [illegible] years, five feet four inches high, stout built, full face, light complexion, light hair and blue eyes; dressed in black frock-coat, black pants, black velvet vest trimmed with gold cord; black cravat, patent leather boots, black felt hat and gray shawl; had on a gold watch and chain, diamond breastpin, and diamond finger ring. He attended a party at the residence of Mr. [illegible], between Broadway and 4th-av., and [illegible] about 3 o'clock, to return to his home, No. 91 [illegible], since which time he has not been heard of. Any information of him will be thankfully received by [illegible], No. 33 Liberty-st.

[illegible] RETURN—Or send information, to relieve the anxiety of his distressed parents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held [illegible] in the University, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 5, at 7½ o'clock. Henry C. Van [illegible], of Manlius, will read a paper entitled [illegible]. ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

[illegible] BROTHERHOOD OF NEW-YORK.—The ninth Lecture in aid of the Charity Fund, will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, the [illegible], in the Lecture Room of the Mercantile Library Association (Astor-place,) by LEWIS W. [illegible]. Admission 25 cents.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—FARMER'S CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at noon. [illegible] Strangers are always especially welcome. [illegible] H. MEIGS, Secretary.

MASONIC.—The next regular communication of [illegible] Lodge No. 271, will be held in the [illegible] of the Hall corner of Grand and Centre sts. THIS EVENING, 5th February, at 7 o'clock. Brethren will please be punctual. JOHN P. BALDWIN, W. M.

I. O. O. F.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York will hold its semi-annual session on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 7½ o'clock, in the room at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts. By order, JOHN J. DAVIES, G. Sec.

LECTURE.—By Rev. J. S. [illegible], at the Saviour's Church, [illegible]-st., between 1st and 2d avs., TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 5. Subject—Romanism opposed to Civil and Religious Liberty. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; lecture to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund. These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with [illegible] to the Missouri River,—the longest, most direct, [illegible] as well as the cheapest chain of [illegible]. The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing [illegible] westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, [illegible] commercial centres of the West, [illegible] ferries and drawbridges, except temporarily over the Mississippi and all unnecessary transhipments. [illegible] the commanding route for the live stock traffic of the Western Valley. The attention of all parties purposing investments of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished [illegible] at the office of WHEELER BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st. or T. T. HERWIN, No. 30 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st. New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next and until further notice, this Company will issue its [illegible] Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1855, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par, [illegible] the preparation and signing of the [illegible] will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE [illegible] AND ALLEGHANY RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court [illegible] in which Shepherd Knapp, Trustee, is plaintiff, and the Attica and Allegheny Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants, you are required to appear before the undersigned, the Referee, at his office, No. 30 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and present your several claims as such bondholders, as required by the said order. Dated New-York, 7th January, 1856. JAS. H. STORRS, Referee. No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on UNION BANK of LONDON, NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. Payable at sight in sums from £1 upward, at $5 per £. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. [illegible] to any address in this or the Old Country.

[illegible] R. R. Co. [illegible]-st. and 2d-av. New-York, Jan. 4, 1856. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, February [illegible], at the Office of the Company, corner of [illegible]-st. and 2d-av., from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from date until after the election. By order. F. S. ROGERS, Secretary.

[illegible]—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD 1st mortgage [illegible] CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD 1st mort[illegible] [illegible]FORD COUNTY, TENN., 6 per cent. Bonds. [illegible] LOUISIANA CITY 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds. For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

[illegible] MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 [illegible] New-York, Feb. 4, 1856. AN ELECTION—For thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 19th inst. The poll will open at 1 o'clock, P. M., and close at 3 o'clock, P. M. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

$1,500 OR $5,000 TO LOAN—On real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. EDWARD A. FRASER, No. [illegible]

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and [illegible] loans negotiated by E. O. CROMMELIN, No. 50 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bro. & Co.

[illegible] A. CONDIT—Will continue the Stock [illegible] business at the office formerly occupied by [illegible] No. 86 William-st.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES—[illegible]

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, with excellent City reference; one as cook, and to do the washing and ironing of a private family; [illegible] the other as chambermaid and waitress; will take charge of the silver; in this City or Brooklyn; [illegible] City reference. Call at No. [illegible] for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced Englishman as coachman, groom or valet. He has a perfect knowledge of the City. He fully understands the treatment of horses in any style of disease. Has references which fully testify to the above. Call, or address No. 26 3d-av., near 9th-st. N. B.—City reference can be produced.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant and the best class of Catholic help, suitable for gentlemen's families, in city or country, especially first-class cooks, competent nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, and thorough servants, (references procured direct from former employers,) at MANNING'S AGENCY, No. 10 Willard-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established under most distinguished patronage.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking. Good City reference as to capability and honesty. Apply at No. 57 Smith-st., Brooklyn, between Dean and Pacific, or address a note to C. U., Daily Times Office. Can be seen until engaged. No objection to a private boarding house.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable young woman; is a first-rate cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands making all kinds of soups and desserts; has a knowledge of general business, as she is an intelligent person. Call at No. 96 King-st., near Hudson, for two days, if not engaged. The best of City reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable colored girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid; one first-class cook, waitress and chamber girls want places, lived six years in last place. Wanted, a head laundress, to take full charge in a large hotel. Apply at No. 205 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three colored cooks and three American young women; one to do general housework, one as chambermaid and waiter, one as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a small private family. Good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse, by a respectable Protestant, who is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or to wait on an elderly lady. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 60 West 16th-st., 3d floor. Can be seen until Saturday.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Best of reference given. Call at No. 65 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls; one is a professed cook, and the other would do light housework or chamberwork; both have unquestionable references; would go to a private boarding house or hotel in City or country. Can be seen at No. 236 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By two Protestant girls, one as cook. Is a good bread baker and plain pastry. The other as chambermaid and plain sewing, or would do waiting. Good reference given. Call at No. 246 Bowery, between Houston and Prince-sts.

SALESMAN WANTED—A tip-top salesman is wanted for the Western trade, by a staple dry goods jobbing-house. Address, with name and reference, Box No. 2[illegible] Post-Office.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.—Mr. FONDA, who has for the last three years been engaged at No. 7 Carmine-st. as Clerk, has opened an office at the above stand, to furnish "maids of all work" with situations, and housekeepers with good and efficient help. Call and be convinced.

TUTOR OR TEACHER.—A graduate of a New-England College, and late a Professor in a Collegiate Institute, will give instruction for a few hours daily in the English branches, the Classics, or Mathematics. Particular attention will be given to defects of early education, and rules adduced for acquiring an effective style in writing and speaking. The most satisfactory references will be given. Terms moderate. Address A. B., No. 197 Front-st., Brooklyn.

TEACHER OF MUSIC.—A lady, teacher of music, wishes to make an arrangement with some family, by which she can give instruction in singing and upon the piano forte; also the use of her piano as compensation for the comforts of a home. References exchanged. Address, post-paid, S. M. B., Times Office.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A lady of long experience in tuition is desirous of meeting with a situation as resident governess. She is competent to instruct her pupils in French, Music, and Drawing, with the usual branches of a well grounded English education. Terms moderate. Address M. P., Daily Times office.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS WANTED.—A young lady to instruct two children in a small family, at Jersey City. Patience, temper and address desired, rather than many accomplishments. Applicants may address Box No. 3,[illegible], Post-Office, New-York.

DRUG CLERKS WANTED—In a wholesale store; those acquainted with the retail business preferred. Address in the handwriting of the applicant box No. 186 Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A Snug cottage and about an acre of ground, within an hour's ride of New-York on the Hudson River Railroad. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

WANTED—A Protestant woman as cook. Must be willing to assist with the coarse washing. Good references required. Apply at No. 129 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

LAD WANTED—In an importing house of goods for men's wear, to learn the business; must reside with his parents or guardian; age, 15 to 17 years. Address Box No. 734 Post-Office.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

FURNITURE AND DRY GOODS WANTED—For which will be given first-class Music Lessons, by a competent and experienced teacher. Address, for one week, E. W., Times office.

BOY WANTED.—The subscribers want a boy 14 to 15 years of age. He must reside with his parents, and be willing to make himself useful. HALSTEAD, HAINES & CO., Nos. 53 and 54 Murray-st.

TO UMBRELLA SEWERS.—Good hands wanted, at No. 257 Pearl-st. ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO., Manufacturers.

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BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

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BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A large room, with bedroom attached, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or three single gentlemen, can be had together or separately. Application to be made on the premises, No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, en suite, or single rooms, with partial or full board, near South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 21 State-st.

HOTEL OR BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET.—That large, elegant five-story house No. 461 Broome-st., near Broadway, with large yard—the lot being 25x125—containing several grapevines and other shrubbery. The house has about 40 rooms, and all the modern improvements; hot, cold and shower bath; hot and cold water, and slop-sinks to the upper story; well adapted for a large, genteel boarding house, and would be leased with good security. Apply to J. G. FRENCH, Globe Hotel, corner William and Frankfort sts.

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A NEW LIGHT.—KEROSENE OR COAL OIL.—Secured by Patents. The intensity of the light obtained from this oil will be found to exceed that of any other oil or liquid heretofore known to the public.

This oil being a pure distillation from coal, without the admixture of Spirits of Turpentine or Alcohol, is warranted to be not explosive. Insurance Companies allow it to be used without additional premium.

Those who read or write much at night will find it a great acquisition, as the light is remarkably steady and soft to the eye.

For general family use, burning in steamboats, shipping, railroad cars, churches, factories, hotels and lighthouses, this oil is as yet unequaled.

It burns brilliantly, without smoking or crusting the wick, does not deteriorate or evaporate by exposure, and is not affected by the coldest weather.

The various patented lamps to be found at the store of the undersigned, are recommended as the best adapted to the peculiar qualities of the oil, each lamp giving a light equal to two six-foot gas burners.

This oil can be used in Camphene and Sylvic Oil Lamps, and can be adapted to chandeliers for hotels, country residences and steamers.

The usual discount to wholesale dealers.

AUSTENS, Agents of The North American Kerosene Company, No. 57 Beaver-st.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only Agent of this make, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

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CARD TO MILK CONSUMERS.—Knowing that the name of DAVID S. MILLS, deceased, late of Newtown, L. I. so long and favorably known in the milk business, is being made use of by a party in the same trade, I take this method of informing the public that the only surviving member of that family or name engaged in that trade in this City is the subscriber, and I hereby caution all persons to beware of such imposition. NATHANIEL S. MILLS, No. 264 16th-st.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—JOHNSTON & VALE'S Fine Granulated Cork, applied to beds, pillows, cushions, cloth, clothing, &c., is life and health preservers. &c. Office of VALE'S Nautical Academy, No. 1 Bowery, New-York, (up stairs.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A JOURNEY IN THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES. By [illegible] Farmer in England.

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The above change in the time of the distribution has been (contrary to the expectation of the Management) deemed expedient in order to receive the reports of distant Secretaries; which, owing to the late storms throughout the country and the consequent derangement of the mails, will be delayed from reaching the Western Office by the 31st of January.

THE LAST CHANCE IS NOW PRESENTED TO SUBSCRIBE.

The Distribution will positively take place THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, when the large and valuable collection of Works of Art, comprising the celebrated GENOA CRUCIFIX, the Marble Busts by Powers, bronze Statuary, and several hundred magnificent Oil-Paintings, will be distributed among the subscribers for the second year.

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FORGET ME NOT. Romance for the Piano. By William Vincent Wallace. 50 cents.
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CHURCH BELLS, No. 14, and SHELLS OF THE OCEAN, No. 17, of Twenty Joys for the Piano. By Bellak. Each 25 cents.
GOOD NIGHT AND PLEASANT DREAMS. New song by William Vincent Wallace, arranged for the Guitar by C. C. Converse. 25 cents.
Sent by mail free of charge.

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Is without any doubt equal in an editorial, as well as artistical point of view, to the *Illustrated London News* or the Paris *l'Illustration*. It is published weekly, and of such form as to bind and make a handsome volume for the centre table. The cuts are beautifully executed, and of the most spirited character. It affords us infinite pleasure to commend it to this community as a great triumph in American Art, far surpassing any of its predecessors. Mr. Leslie has none of the assurance of Ballou or the humbuggery of Barnum about him; he is an artist standing in an enviable point of view.—*Daily Comet, (Jan. 26, 1856,) Baton Rouge, La.*

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GRISWOLD'S ENGINEERS' POCKET COMPANION FOR THE FIELD.

Comprising Rules for Calculating Deflexion Distances and Angles, and all necessary Tables for Engineers; also, the Art of Leveling, from Preliminary Survey to the Construction of Railroads; together with numerous VALUABLE RULES AND EXAMPLES.

This work is highly recommended by some of the leading Engineers and Surveyors in the country. 16mo., morocco gilt edges, $1 25. Single copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

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If you want to laugh, BUY YOUNG AMERICA.
If you want to see splendid comic illustrations, BUY YOUNG AMERICA.
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Price, 3 cents per number.
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A LETTER TO REV. WILLIAM BERRIAN, D. D.

On the Resources, Present Position, and Duties of Trinity Church, occasioned by the late pamphlet, "Facts against Fancy."

BY WM. JAY.

"This letter contains a full exhibition of the real estate held by the church in this City, and must be viewed as a timely and important publication."

A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. P. BANKS, Jun., ELECTED SPEAKER.—A beautiful portrait and biography of Mr. BANKS is published in No. 1 of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. To be had of all booksellers. Price 10 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"[illegible]" GOOD PEOPLE! TAKE NOTICE!!

We don't want you all to ask for NEW-YORK LEDGERS to-day. Don't come together. We can't supply all at once; but, if you must come in droves, let the droves be small. This week's LEDGER is the most beautiful weekly ever printed in New-York. It contains, in addition to its hosts of ORIGINAL STORIES, beautiful Engravings, FANNY FERN'S FRESH LEAVES, A MAGNIFICENT NEW FASHION PLATE, better than can be found in any other publication. Get it; it does not. Price only Four Cents. Sold everywhere. ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY, Agents, No. 103 Nassau-st., New-York, And No. 26 Clark-st., Chicago.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS:
LETTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND CUBA.
By Hon. Miss MURRAY,
Maid of Honor to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.
Complete in 1 vol., 12mo. $1.

The high position of Miss Murray and the respect in which she is held by her numerous friends, for her intelligence, accomplishments and unassuming social virtues, will doubtless cause a large demand for this pleasant volume of familiar letters on persons and things in the New World.

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NEW MUSIC.—ALL PRETTY PIECES.
Sparkling Sunday Night. S. Markstein. 25 cts.
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Spare my heart from growing old. Metz. 25 cts.
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SLIGHTLY WET! BUT NOT INJURED.
A NEW INVOICE, WORTH $30,000,
OF
RICH DRESS AND HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS.
A. G. COLBY, NO. 169 GRAND-ST.,
WILL OFFER THIS DAY, FEB 4,

10 cases rich plain and plaid silks, at 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard; worth 8s., 10s. and 12s.
10,000 yards rich Saxony plaids, (all wool,) at 2s. per yard; invoiced at 30 cents.
10,000 yards rich muslin de laines, (perfect,) at 1s. per yard; invoiced at 21 cents.
1,500 rich broche shawls, (long and square,) at $5, $6 and $10; invoiced at $10, $15 and $20.
ALSO, A NEW INVOICE
(FROM THE LATE WRECK)
Pure Irish linen shirtings and sheetings,
Damask table diapers,
Damask napkins and doylies,
Scotch and English diapers,
Toweling, &c., &c., &c.

The above goods are warranted perfect in every respect and free from stain or blemish, and in all cases offered at less than one-half their invoice cost.

A. G. COLBY, No. 169 Grand-st.

NOTICE.
CONTINUATION OF SALE
OF THE EXTENSIVE
STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND CARPETS
OF
REMSEN & DINGEE,
IN THE
LARGE BROWN STONE STORE,
NOS. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV., ONE DOOR BELOW 14TH-ST.

Store open at 9. Sale 9½ o'clock, and close at 6 P. M.

The sale of this immense stock (occupying four floors,) is occasioned by a change in business, and as the whole must be cleared out immediately, it presents unusual advantages to obtain bargains.

The store during the past week has been crowded, and many have gone away unserved; all who are in want of dry goods should avail themselves of the present opportunity.

Remember the place, store of REMSEN & DINGEE, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, LONG CLOTHS, DIMITIES, BRILLIANTES, &c., &c.,
Imported by
ALEXANDER T. STEWART & CO.
Manufactured and selected expressly for their
FAMILY TRADE.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FOULARD SILKS.
SPRING STYLES.
Printed in Paris on India cloths. Five cases received by the steamer *Baltic* will be opened at retail on MONDAY, Feb. 4th. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BARGAINS IN IRISH LINENS.
500 pieces 4-4 PURE FLAX IRISH LINENS, prices from 25 to 40 cents per yard.
N. B.—These goods will be set apart from the regular stock. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WET LINEN DAMASKS.
25 pieces Linen Damasks, only 4s. 6d. a yard, worth 8s.
12 pieces Linen Damasks, only 6s. a yard, worth 10s., will be opened this day at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

TOILET QUILTS.
[illegible] Toilet Quilts only $2 each, worth $3 50.
ALSO
600 pairs Rose and Whitney Blankets at 20s. to $4 a pair.
Will be offered this day at
COLUMBIAN HALL, No 281 Grand-st.

DAMASK NAPKINS.
500 doz. Damask Napkins, only 12s. a doz., worth 18s.
500 doz. Huckaback Towels, only 12s. a doz., worth 18s.
Will be opened this day at
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

CORSETS, CORSETS.—Mrs. GAYNOR will offer for sale on MONDAY, 4th instant, one hundred dozen of French jackets at 10s. and 12s. per pair. Also, a large variety of her celebrated French wove corsets. No. 48 2d-av., near 10th-st., and No. 262 8th-av., near 17th-st.

E. A. FARR—Dealer in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, will remove, the last of this month, to No. 509 Broadway, up stairs, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Daily Normal School of the Board of Education will be open for the registry, examination, classification, and instruction of female pupils on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the school room in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., commencing on MONDAY, the 11th inst.; and for males on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at the same place, at 4 o'clock P. M., commencing on the 13th inst. The regular daily sessions will commence as soon as the requisite number is enrolled. All persons residing in the City, of 14 years of age and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males, who intend to pursue the profession of teaching, may present themselves for examination.

WM. H. NEILSON, WM. ALLASEN,
WM. S. SEE, B. R. WINTHROP,
J. DAVENPORT, JEDEDIAH MILLER,
DAVID WEBB, Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

$10 ONLY FOR BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING.—FULL COURSE.—C. ROBBINS ELLENWOOD teaches for one half the usual price for the present. Young gentlemen whose ambition is to become good writers and accountants should call immediately at No. 773 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts., from 3 to 9 o'clock. Lessons in Elocution, English Grammar and Composition, the French, Spanish and German languages.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, entrance from Third-avenue, conducted by J. F. BINGHAM, is a Day High School, receiving twenty pupils above and twenty below twelve years of age, preparatory for business or college. All possible means are used and no care and labor are spared to make this School in every respect the very best on this continent. The uniform dress is discontinued.

THE SECOND TERM—Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, 4 West 37th-st., 3d door from 5th-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS.
385 T. H. CHAMBERS, BROADWAY, 385
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.

HAINES BROS.' IMPROVED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Buyers will now find our Pianos much improved by the new iron-frame and other valuable improvements. Besides, we have just reduced our retail prices (see printed list) and made arrangements to keep a large assortment always on hand, at the music store of COOK & BRO., agents, No. 342 Broadway. We invite attention to the beautiful finish and superior tone of our instruments. Numerous testimonials from high authority can be seen on application. HAINES BROS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate. [illegible]

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. [illegible] [illegible] invite attention to their Piano-fortes [illegible] the patent arch wrest plank, which [illegible] most substantial improvement [illegible]

ÆOLIANS, [illegible] AND MELODEONS.—[illegible] improvements, for sale at low rates, or for rent, with rent applied if purchased, by S. T. GORDON, Sole Agent for Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's model Melodeons.

PIANOS WANTED—Wanted to purchase, from 10 to 25 good Pianos, either new or second-hand. They must be offered extremely low. Address PIANO, at Broadway Post-Office, stating price, a full description of pianos, maker's name, &c.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY.—[illegible] West [illegible]-st., near 9th-av. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $100. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged. Warerooms, No. [illegible] Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, [illegible] Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

FEVER AND AGUE CURE.

NOTHING LIKE IT !!!

KNOX, Ind., Dec. 30, 1855.

[illegible] there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the Ague. Please send [illegible] the amount due from me. CHARLES [illegible]

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 7, 1856.
All that we have sold [illegible] done very well. [illegible] & MATHEW.

SAGINAW CITY, Mich., Jan. 3, 1856.
The Fever and Ague Cure has given very general satisfaction. JAY SMITH.

CONSTANTINE, Mich., Jan. 3, 1856.
Your medicine has worked like a charm—cured myself and family, and not one bottle failed out of the first six dozen sold. JOHN F. GLADDING.

WINCHESTER, Tenn., Jan. 3, 1856.
Your medicine is sold and used with success. HOUGHTON & LOUGHMILLER.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 3, 1856.
Your medicine has given good satisfaction. ALBERT PEIRCE.

MONROE, Mich., Jan. 3, 1856.
Your Ague Cure has given entire satisfaction to the many who have used it. W. W. CLARKE & CO.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 1, 1856.
Your Ague Cure has overcome all prejudices by its merits and given satisfaction. A gentleman just called who has been fully cured by only one bottle and desired me to recommend it to everybody. I shall do all I can in its sale. W. A. HAYLES.

PLYMOUTH, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1856.
A PERMANENT CURE is the great thing, and your medicine has performed on myself, my son and several of my acquaintance to whom I have recommended it. REV. A. C. DUBOIS.

FLINT, Mich., Jan. 2, 1856.
Your Cure is all sold and restored many to health. W. J. B. CLARK.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Dec. 31, 1855.
All I have sold has given satisfaction. H. A. BUNCE.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1856.
All parties in the place who have used your Cure recommend it very highly. H. B. STANLEY.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Dec. 31, 1855.
All that have used the Cure speak very highly in its praise. JOHNSTON & CO.

OWOSSO, Mich., Jan. 7, 1856.
The Ague Cure is all sold but one bottle, and has given satisfaction in every case. It has gained a reputation for real merit that will stand and insure its sale. A. RUSSEL.

ALBION, Ill., Jan. 7, 1856.
The Ague Cure has proved an excellent remedy for Fever and Ague, and was very effectual in restoring to health those afflicted with prostration and general debility, complaints very frequent in the West. It will sell well, as it is now introduced and its good qualities known. J. WILLIAMS.

BATH, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1856.
Your medicine is a good one, and as the price puts it within the reach of all, I think it must sell wherever Ague prevails. I have great confidence in it, having closely watched its operation, and in every instance it had the desired effect, giving entire satisfaction. Please send a further supply. A. HESS.

ROCKVILLE, Ind. Jan. 10, 1856.
The Medicine gave good satisfaction. J. G. COFFIN & CO.

[illegible], Ill., Jan. 12, 1856.
It is a safe article and will ere long become very popular. J. C. NILES.

LAPORTE, Ind., Jan. 12, 1856.
Your Medicine is fast getting into use, and all who have used it recommend it very highly. W. VINCENT.

ROCKPORT, Ind., Jan. 7, 1856.
I warranted all "no cure, no pay," but it give very good satisfaction to all. ISAAC GILLETT.

MILROY, Ind., Jan. 3, 1856.
Your medicine has given satisfaction. ALEXANDER & CO.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Jan. 3, 1856.
So far as heard from it has given good satisfaction. EASTMAN & WESTCOTT.

BRISTOL, Ind., Jan. 11, 1856.
I was compelled to start the medicine on the terms "no cure no pay," but not one bottle came back. The people here now think that your Ague Cure stands the highest of any that has ever been in this place; and I fully believe that it is the safest and best family Ague medicine that is now in use. It is now a cash article with me. A. LOVEJOY.

BALTIMORE, 12 Mo. 26, 1855.
Thy medicine has proved to be a good one, and the many we have supplied speak very highly of it. We know of a case where three in one family were cured by a single bottle. E. H. STABLER & CO.

The above is only a small part of the testimony voluntarily given by Southern and Western merchants who have no interest in speaking anything but the EXACT TRUTH. I omit their orders and promises of large sales next season; all that AGUE SUFFERERS want to know, is what Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure is able to do for them.

I can also say that a great many of my largest customers are those who, a year ago were reluctant even to take the Cure on commission. They thought its great claims and pretensions could not be realized; now they indorse them all, and it will be noticed that the letters of which I publish such immense quantities are always new and late dates—altogether they would more than fill any newspaper and prove the fact of a greater success and sale than ever attended any other Ague Remedy.

THE CROWNING GLORY!!

of the CURE is its HARMLESS CHARACTER, which allows its free use as a preventive. Thus protected by using a bottle or two during the warm and sickly season, not a man, woman or child in the United States would ever have a single attack of Fever and Ague, Bilious or Yellow Fever, or any form of disease arising from the atmospheric poison MALARIA, to which the CURE is a *perfect antidote*.

The certificate of the celebrated Chemist, J. R. CHILTON, of New-York, in proof of its perfect innocence, is attached to every bottle.

It is also unequaled for quick and permanent effects as a RESTORATIVE, giving new life and strength to all whose constitutions have been shattered or weakened by Ague or Bilious diseases, night sweats, langour and debility, or any kind of intemperance or dissipation.

JAMES A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

WHOLESALE AGENTS—Baltimore, E. H. STABLER & CO.; Chicago, BARCLAY BROTHERS; Cincinnati, JOHN D. PARK; St. Louis, H. BLAKELEY; Milwaukee, GREENE & BUTTON; New-Orleans, J. WRIGHT & CO.; New-York, A. P. CLARK, Agent, No. 57 John-st., and sold by all the principal Druggists in New-York and throughout the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond, and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl set Ear-rings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each	$30 to $100 00
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle	$2 50 to $30 00 each.
Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c.	$2 50 to $25 00 a pair.
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains	$9 00 to $65 each.
Pure Gold Wedding Rings	$2 50 to $9 00 each.
Ladies' Gold Bracelets	$7 00 to $80 00 each.
Plain and Chased Gold Rings	75 cents to $6 00 each.
Gentlemen's Seal Rings	$3 00 to $30 00 each.
Garnet, Opal, Pearl, and other stone Rings	$2 50 to $36 00 each.
Fine Gold Thimbles	$1 50 to $9 00 each.
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals	$1 50 to $25 00 each.
Gold Pens and Pencils	$3 00 to $15 00 each.
Gold Pencils	$1 00 to $7 00 each.
Ladies' Porte-monnaies	$1 50 to $15 00 each.
Gold Crosses and Necklaces	$3 00 to $17 00 each.
Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs	$2 00 to $12 00 a set.
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses	$1 75 to $10 [illegible]
Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-rings and Crosses	$9 00 to $[illegible]
Gold Armlets, [illegible] Silver Thimbles	37 cents to $[illegible]

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer [illegible] Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

VESTRIS' BLOOM.—A delectable cosmetic is the Vestris' Bloom. Unlike the majority of advertised cosmetics, while it adds to the beauty of those who use it, it does not make rough war in any way injure the delicacy of the most transparent skin. Women of taste should give the Vestris' Bloom a careful test. We are sure they will be delighted with it. The Vestris' Bloom Depot is at No. 593 Broadway.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. [illegible] Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 57 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

NEURALGIA—Affecting the face and head, hitherto considered incurable, is now guaranteed to be cured by the annihilator. [illegible] It is a certain preventive [illegible] symptoms of an attack. [illegible] WHEELER & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—For the benefit of Miss JANE COOMBES, the youthful American tragedienne, whose recent assumption of PAULINE [illegible] at this Theatre [illegible] will be performed the tragedy of ROMEO AND JULIET. Mercutio [illegible] Romeo [illegible] Juliet, (for the second time) [illegible] The Nurse [illegible] To be followed by the Grand [illegible] THE SEA OF ICE. N. B.—The box book is now open.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, Feb. 5, the entertainments will commence with the historical drama, entitled the INVASION OF IRELAND; Or, THE OATH OF MCMURROUGH. Art McMurrough, Mr. Allen | Florence [illegible] ASPHODEL; OR, THE MAGIC PEN. Babillo [illegible] Mr. G. L. Fox | [illegible] To conclude with the farce of NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7¼ o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING [illegible] performance will commence with the Drama of SATAN IN PARIS. [illegible] Count Vanilla [illegible] Mlle. De Nantelle [illegible] To conclude with the Farce called THE SCHOOL FOR TIGERS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Feb. 5, will be performed the Play of THE STRANGER. The Stranger [illegible] Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr. Mrs. Haller [illegible] To conclude with THE SEA OF ICE. Raoul de Lascours [illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—[illegible] at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence [illegible] THIS EVENING, Feb. 5, 1856, will be presented, for the first time, an entirely new Dramatic Sketch, entitled DUKE HUMPHREY'S DINNER. Bireton [illegible] Mr. Lester | Agnes [illegible] THE VILLAGE DOCTOR. Pierre Bonenour [illegible] To conclude with the Comedy of THE DOWAGER.

BURTON'S—CHAMBERS-STREET.—TUESDAY.—The SERIOUS FAMILY, with some good people. Captain Maguire, Mr. H. A. Perry; Aminadab Sleek, Mr. Burton; Widow Delmaine, Mrs. A. Parker; [illegible] With the new piece of SAM PATCH IN FRANCE. Sam Patch, Mr. T. H. Hadaway, the American comedian, just returned from England, where he met with great success. TO-MORROW, a new piece called FAMILY TIES.

GREAT RUSH TO SEE BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS!!! They receive for four admissions the tickets [illegible] PERHAM'S FOURTH GIFT ENTERPRISE. These tickets are for sale from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Box Office of BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 539 Broadway, And at the principal Hotels and Music Stores. GIFT TICKETS $1, OR 11 FOR $10.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway.—EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, [illegible] Burlesque on SONNAMBULA. Preceding which, ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY. Commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. NOTICE.—PERHAM'S FOURTH ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS are received for the admission of four persons to our entertainments. For sale at the Box Office, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily. Price $1—or 11 for $10. Buckley's new Song Book, with music attached, is now ready and for sale at the Box Office. Price [illegible] cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—First time of LOVE AND CHARITY, with Mrs. FRANCE [illegible] three characters. First time of LOVE LAUGHS AT LOCKSMITHS. THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at [illegible] o'clock, LOVE AND CHARITY, and LOVE LAUGHS AT LOCKSMITHS. AFTERNOON [illegible] SERGEANT'S WEDDING and DOMESTIC ECONOMY. PERFORMANCE IN THE [illegible] at 3 and 7 P. M. The LIVING WILD ANIMALS, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents.

CONCERT.—Miss JANE A. ANDREWS, assisted by Signor BERNARDI, (Baritone) who will sing for the first time, an English song. Mr. JOSEPH [illegible] (Violinist,) Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, (the Pianist,) and Mr. CLARE W. BEAMES, (Conductor of the Piano,) at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 7. Tickets, 50 cents each; to be obtained at the Music Stores, and at the bookstore of WM. H. [illegible], No. [illegible] Atlantic-st.; also, at the Libraries of the Athenæum, and at WM. HALL & SON'S Piano-Forte Warerooms, No. 239 Broadway, New-York, and at the door. Doors open at 7; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

PAUL JULIEN AND AUGUST GOCKEL respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they will give their first GRAND CONCERT In Niblo's Saloon, on FRIDAY, Feb. [illegible] They will be assisted by Mrs. E. G. BOSTWICK and other eminent artists. Full particulars in future advertisements.

SMITH & CO.'S MAMMOTH PANORAMA OF CALIFORNIA.—The largest oil-painting in the world, will be opened for exhibition EVERY AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING, at 7½ P. M., for one week only, at the Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, commencing MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11. Tickets, 25 cents.

PIANOFORTE RECITALS.—Mr. MORGAN, (Organist of Grace Church, and Conductor of the Mendelssohn Union,) will give his Third Recital at Dodworth's Rooms on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, instead of the morning as previously announced.

AN EXCURSION TO CHINA AND JAPAN—For 25 cents—At Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Panorama start at 7½ o'clock P. M. Two afternoon trains at 3 o'clock P. M. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Conductors [illegible] S. R. WEST and W. [illegible]

DRAMATIC AND POETIC READINGS.—J. B. BROWN will read selections from Longfellow's "Hiawatha," and other Poets, in Clinton Hall, New-York, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6 [illegible] and Trainer's Academy, Williamsburgh, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most valuable collection in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admittance, 25 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest—the giant gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 180 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS.—All for $150 cash—100 pounds of long primer, (good,) 150 pounds bourgeois, 200 pounds brevier, (good,) 110 pounds minion, 1 large hand-press and frame, 48 cases, 6 brass galleys, 14 wood [illegible], 50 pounds leads, 3 double stands, &c., with the subscription of a monthly newspaper, every [illegible], and considerable book work; all for $150 cash, if applied for this week, as the owner is going West. Apply at No. 82 Ann-st., room No. 6, between [illegible] and [illegible]. The type alone is worth the money.

NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—The advertiser, having advantageous proposals for connecting himself with a daily newspaper, offers for sale a country newspaper and book and job printing office. It is located in one of the pleasantest towns in New-England, in which there is a flourishing college, and which is also the centre of a large business from the surrounding towns. For information, apply to the Advertising Agency of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—For a person wishing to embark in the retail dry goods business. The unexpired lease and store fixtures of GEORGE C. BURDETT'S old stand, No. 191 Grand-st., corner [illegible], are for sale at a bargain. The business has been for years accumulating and has a good run of custom. Apply this day to C. MACY, Assignee, on the premises.

PARTNER WANTED—In the wholesale boot and shoe business with a cash capital of at least $15,000 and unexceptionable reputation. This is a good opportunity for an active young man. Apply with real name to box No. 3,[illegible] Post-Office.

STORE FOR SALE—A medicine, perfumery, toilet articles, fancy stationery, &c. The store is well stocked, and is in one of the most public thoroughfares in the city. Terms most easy. Apply at No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., or address WEBSTER, at this office.

MACHINE FOR SALE—For [illegible] type plates. Inquire of TURNER & [illegible], No. 24 Beekman-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—STOLEN—From the jewelry store of GAVEN SPENCE, No. [illegible] Broadway, Newark, N. J., on the evening of the 1st inst., about 7 o'clock, a gold patent lever open-face WATCH, [illegible]. The watch has a white dial, the centre of the case is engraved, and the bezile and back engine-turned, with a small engraved shield. $10 will be paid for the recovery of the watch, and $10 for the conviction of the thief.

LOST.—On Sabbath morning, [illegible], between the [illegible] and 10th avs., a LADY'S BROOCH [illegible]. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 263 West 2[illegible]-st., or No. 113 Fulton-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—[illegible] passing through McDougal-st. [illegible] The above reward will be paid on its return to No. [illegible]

GAS APPARATUS.—[illegible] THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY, C. E. WOODWORTH & CO., are now offering the most complete, cheap, simple and efficient Gas Apparatus, adapted to all the wants of [illegible] public and private schools, churches, hotels, factories, towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying to C. E. WOODWORTH & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st., N. Y.

[illegible] AND [illegible]—[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

[illegible]

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

CONTINUATION SALE.—And closing out of the Clinton Hotel. THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Feb. 5, [illegible]

FURNITURE.—Of superior quality, and in large variety, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 100 Broadway, including parlor suites, chamber and dining room [illegible]

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 201 Pearl-st. [illegible] Catalogues now ready and goods well packed for shipping.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, No. 70 Nassau-st. [illegible] Will hold regular sales of furniture at their store on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS of each week; consignments of second-hand furniture solicited, advances made when required, and prompt returns in all cases.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auction [illegible] have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY [illegible] Office, Nos. [illegible] Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The first-class steamship [illegible] C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M. [illegible] SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway. [illegible]

The steamer ALABAMA, Geo. R. Schenck, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 9.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—[illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—[illegible]

[illegible] The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

[illegible]

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

[illegible]

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. [illegible] Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, at which rate the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. [illegible]

[illegible] throughout the State, may be seen at the Office. [illegible] office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—In South Brooklyn, No. 27 Summit-st., near Columbia, five minutes' walk from the Hamilton av. Ferry; house is three stories, and very substantially built; [illegible] and verandah; with hot and cold water bath, speaking-tubes, dumb-waiter, and gas throughout, with chandeliers. Will be sold very low if applied for immediately. Possession any time. Apply to MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The 3-story house and lot No. 42 Grove-street, lot 21 by 100 feet, house well situated, in good repair and well painted throughout. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. Apply to E. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., 2d story.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 480 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. E. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement Philadelphia brick dwelling-house, No. 430 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Apply to office of Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 371 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Or exchange for dry goods. A three-story English basement house, in 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in C. MOWBRAY'S Dry Goods Store, No. 300 Grand-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 69 East Broadway, first-class house, 3-story and basement, will be sold on accommodating terms. For particulars apply to R. LINES, No. 30 Rose-st.

HOUSE AGENCY.—The advertiser, having the agency of several houses, and being desirous of extending his business, solicits the patronage of a few more first-class houses—prompt returns and payments made—good references and security given. A line addressed to ENTERPRISE, Times office, will receive prompt attention.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Located on the west side of Passaic River, at Bellville, Essex County, New-Jersey, two miles from the City of Newark and eight miles from the City of New-York. It consists of a modern style three-story brick and stone House, with marble mantels on each floor; an attic and basement; and the entire structure of superior finish. A lot of land, on which is the dwelling, fronting on the main street of the village, 60 by 200 feet, adjoining the rear of which is another lot, 60 by 100 feet, also a lot fronting the house, and extending from the street to the river. There are commodious out-buildings, two wells of fine water, and a cistern, and a large assortment of fruit trees and vines of the most choice and valuable kinds. Possession of the place will be given immediately. The terms will be moderate, and a part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. For particulars, inquire at No. 180 Tenth-st., one door east of 3d-av., New-York, or at No. 49 3d-av.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF STUART F. RANDOLPH, DECEASED.—The attention of our readers is called to the mammoth sale to take place on the 7th February, of improved and unimproved property in this City. Houses and lots in Greenwich, Murray, Hudson, Hubert, Dominick, Vandam, Washington, West and Hammond sts., and vacant lots on 38th-st., Hudson River, 126th and 127th sts., and 11th and 12th avs. See BLEECKER & CO.'S auction advertisement. Maps and full particulars can be had at their office, No. 7 Broad-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—The first-class brown stone front house, four story, sub-cellar, vaults in front, on north side of 38th-st., running through to 39th-st., between Madison and 5th-av. Price $32,000, $8,000 can remain on mortgage. If desirable, a portion of the furniture, fitted to the house, will be sold for less than its value. Apply to G. B. SMITH, No. 151 West-st., near Duane-st.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE IN MURRAY-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Seventeen years from 1st May, 1856, lease of lot No. 4 Murray-st., near Broadway, with a covenant for renewal 21 years longer, the ground rent to be fixed by appraisement, and if not agreed upon, the buildings that are to be erected on said lot to be paid for, and the valuation settled on by appraisement.

This lot offers advantages rarely to be met with, the stores on both sides adjoining being quite new, and the walls sunk 22 feet below the street require no street piling; the wall on one side (No. 2) is a party wall, and a new store can be erected on this lot in less time and at less expense than anywhere else in this neighborhood, and Murray-st. is now one of the best business locations of the North River streets. This lot is directly opposite the Manhattan Hotel. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN PHYFE, No. 3 Murray-st., (opposite.)

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—One a first-class three-story and basement (with sub-cellar) brick house on 44th-st., south side, between Broadway and 6th-av., second house from Broadway, in a block of eight houses, brown stone, high stoop and basement. Size, 18 feet 9 inches by 46 feet; lot 18 feet 9 inches by 100 feet 4 inches—just completed.

The other, a new first-class three-story English basement brown stone front house, on 52d-st., north side, between 8th-av. and Broadway, 14 feet by 50, lot 14 feet by 101; is the third house from Broadway, in a block of 12 houses.

Both are finished in the best style, are provided with all the modern improvements, located in agreeable neighborhoods, and are a desirable property. Terms of sale accommodating. Inquire of JAMES MUNSON, Land Office, cor. 42d-st. and 7th-av., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Two four-story brown stone houses, on 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., houses 22½ by 50, lots 22½ by 98, price $6,500. $4,000 can remain on mortgage; or, to good tenants, leases will be given at $700. Apply at No. 75 Dey-st.

CHURCH FOR SALE.—Situate at No. 78 Allen-st., between Grand and Broome. The basement and Lodge-room (independent of the Church) are at present rented for over $500 annually. Also, wanted to purchase a Church, or a plot of ground, not less than 40 feet front by 80 feet deep, located between Prince and 10th sts., Bowery and Broadway. Apply to Mr. D. THOMAS, No. 141 Spring-st., (corner of Wooster,) or Mr. E. LEWIS, No. 19 Division-st.

A FARM FOR SALE.—Consisting of 275 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from [illegible] on the Harlem Railroad, and 73 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The elegant and commodious house, 40 feet square, and lots adjoining, 77 by 200 feet, situate on the corner of Clinton and Gates avs., Brooklyn, will be sold low on immediate application to JAMES A. H. BELL, No. 149 Maiden-lane.

LOT FOR SALE.—25 feet [illegible] in front, situated in 126th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 3 P. M.

A SECOND-HAND [illegible] FOR SALE.—[illegible]

DAVID WEED.

LIST NO. 1.

COUNTRY SEATS, &c., ON HARLEM [illegible] New-Rochelle, first-class improvements; fine view of the Sound, and near the steamboat landing; former residence of [illegible] Ninety acres, with superior improvements, at Rye; 24 acres near New-Rochelle, with farm-house, &c.; 50 acres at Throgg's Neck, finely improved, and a very desirable country seat; 45 acres at Fordham, on Harlem River, a fine building site; 7 acres at Prince-Point, with large Gothic house; house, and five acres, at Fordham; an excellent house, and three acres at Norwalk; farm of 87 acres, very superior, at Whitlockville; one country seat of 8, and one of 10 acres; also, first-class hotel, at White Plains; 50 acres and house, &c., at Tuckahoe; house and 25 acres at New-Rochelle; a very beautiful country residence at Mamaroneck, with house with veranda, and all the modern improvements; 114 acres at Pelham; house and 55 acres, with three houses with valuable water power, and 80 acres, at Scarsdale, Hart's Corners; 40 acres at Rye, with [illegible] in full bearing, fine house and out-houses, three acres and large stone mansion, at Fordham; 100 acres at Mamaroneck, with large double house, also 20 acres, with four dwellings, four-story stone factory and valuable water power, 18 miles from New-York. For particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LIST NO. 2.

COUNTRY SEATS, &c., ON LONG ISLAND.—1 of 44 acres at Flushing, with large mansion, grounds beautifully laid out; former residence of G. G. Howland. 12 acres at Great Neck, 18 miles from N. Y., handsome improvements, splendid water views, good fishing, bathing, gunning, &c. 25 acres nearly surrounded by water, at Glen Cove; fine large mansion, with colonnade front, plenty of fruit, finely shaded, magnificent water prospect, fishing, bathing, &c., unsurpassed. 40 acres at Flushing, near the depot; small house. Some beautiful villa sites; fine prospect. 125 acres at Astoria, fine improvements, plenty of fruit and shade, fine lawn and extensive view of the Sound. 17 acres at Whitestone, adjoining the Mr. Haggerty's, a magnificent building site. 30 acres at Jamaica, handsomely improved, to be sold very cheap. Farm of 147 acres at Babylon. 65 acres at Smithtown. 3½ acres in the village of Jamaica, beautifully improved, for $8,000. 75 acres at Hempstead Village, old fashioned house, finely shaded, plenty of fruit, &c. 70 acres at Hempstead; large house, abundance of fruit, &c. 40 acres in the village of Jamaica, finely improved. Also 43½ acres, building sites. Also 97 acres near the village, handsomely improved, splendid view of the ocean, Sands Point, &c.

LIST NO. 3.

COUNTRY SEATS, &c., ON AND NEAR THE HUDSON.—At Poughkeepsie—An elegant country seat and 8 acres, first-class improvements; a farm of 200 acres; also 15 acres, fine house, with all the modern improvements, very desirable. At Hyde Park—A model farm of 70 acres. At Rhinebeck—Farm of 165 acres. At Peekskill—1 eligible country seat and 15 acres, first-class house; 1 do., 19 acres, fine house, beautifully shaded, &c.; farm of 108 acres; 1 do., 60 acres; 1 beautiful little country seat of 12 acres, near Lake Mohegan. At Tarrytown—One beautiful country seat of 5 acres, on the river; 1 do. of 6 acres, ½ miles from the depot; 1 of 34 acres, Gothic house, 1 mile from the depot; 1 of 33 acres, 1½ miles from depot; 1 elegant country seat, on Broadway and river, 16½ acres; 3 building sites, 24 acres; 1 country seat, 46 acres, 1 mile from the depot, running to the river; fine house and 1 acre, in the village. At Irvington—1 country seat of 7 acres, and 1 of 8 acres, first-class improvements; 1 elegant building-site at Dobbs' Ferry, with farm-house, barns, green-house, &c. Several Italian villas and cottages, at Yonkers and Fort Washington. New Gothic house and 8 lots, on 114th-st. and 11th and 12th avs. Also, several very desirable cottages and lots at Peekskill. For full particulars of price, terms, &c., apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LIST NO. 4.

COUNTRY SEATS, &c., IN NEW-JERSEY.—3½ acres with splendid first-class stone mansion, gardener's cottage, conservatory, carriage-house, &c., 1½ miles from Jersey City on Bergen Heights, overlooking New-York Bay and Harbor, Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, New-York, &c. House and 27 acres, 9 miles from Hoboken on Plank Road. 40 acres, with first-class improvements, at Elizabethtown. 10 acres on the Passaic River opposite Newark, strictly a first-class and elegant country seat. House and lot at N. Bergen for $800. Farm of 85 acres at Plainfield; 26 acres at New-Providence; 145 acres at Madison; 125 acres at Little Falls, near Paterson; 100 acres at South Brunswick; 32½ acres at Metuchen; 32 acres at Mead's Basin; 8 acres with large mansion at Long Branch; house and lot at Woodbridge; 45 acres, having over 1,500 choice apple trees in full bearing upon it, at Red Bank; 1 pretty little country seat of 23 acres at Scotch Plains; also, 1 elegant country seat of 20 acres on the Hackensack River, 11 miles from Hoboken. For full particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—By a small family, a two or three-story house, furnished or unfurnished, between Lexington and 6th avs., 14th and 30th sts., in a good neighborhood, at a moderate rent, and for immediate possession. Address, with particulars, Box No. 654 Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—By a small family until the 1st of May next, near Broadway; from Bond to 18th st., near Union-park preferred, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address box No. 1,600 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—To lease, a good four story house, for three or five years, at a rent not to exceed $600. The upper story may be unfinished. Address E., Times office.

LAND WANTED.—[illegible] partially improved Western land wanted. Address RUSTICUS, office of this paper, stating terms, location.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—From 1st of May next, a three-story and basement brick house, desirably located on Clinton, near Atlantic-st., having a heater, range and bathing apparatus; only a few minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferries. For terms, &c., address Box No. 1,463 New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story and basement house, No. 77 West 20th-st., with use of gas fixtures, oil-cloths and window shades. Rent from now till May 1, $150. Will be furnished, if desired, till May, or for a longer term. Apply to R. D. GOODWIN, No. 508 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—The small 2 story brick dwelling house No. 181 Charles-st., (near the 8th-av. Railroad, is a quiet, respectable neighborhood,) furnished with gas and water pipes. Terms low. Possession given immediately. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, 54 Wall-st., 2d floor.

HOUSE TO LET.—For one or more years, the house now occupied by the Peoples' Bank in Canal-st. Apply to JAS. BARROW, No. 167 Fulton-st., or S. C. SCHENCK, No. 80 Nassau-st. The Bank fixtures may be had upon easy terms.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The eligibly situated three-story dwelling, No. 56 Bleecker-st., near Broadway; gas and Croton through the house. Apply to E. A. DUYCKINCK, No. 20 Clinton-place.

BAKERY ESTABLISHMENT TO LET.—In the village of Mamaroneck, a first-rate stand for business; said premises are a two-story new house, with ample accommodations for a large family. For further particulars inquire of Mr. SMITH, Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay-st., New-York, or of STEPHEN C. GRIFFIN, Mamaroneck.

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET.—A large private boarding-house to let and furniture for sale, all new and in good order. It is situated in one of the pleasantest parts of the City, on Union Square, and is now doing a good business. Furniture, $3,000; Rent, $2,500. None but those who can give satisfactory security for rent and cash for furniture need apply by letter to A. L., Union-square Post-office.

TO RENT IN BROADWAY.—Club-rooms, Drill-rooms, Lodge-rooms and Studios. Also, a furnished Cottage at Port Richmond, Staten Island, with pleasant grounds, gardens, fruit trees, grape arbors, &c. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 561 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE.—The house, No. 19 State-st., one door from Broadway and Bowling Green, opposite the Battery, suitable for offices or a family residence. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 33 Broadway, or to S. T. NICOLL, No. 6 West 21st-st.

FACTORY BUILDING TO LET.—Possession at any time; 36x124 feet, 3 story brick, 16-inch walls, high chimney 6 feet square. Will be let for any kind of business. On 42d-st., half block east of 6th-av. Railroad; also 1 story brick building adjoining, 76x25, with or without adjoining vacant ground. Apply on the premises. Can be altered to suit any tenant.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES AND DWELLINGS TO LET OR LEASE.—On Broadway between 27th and 28th sts., and 29th and 30th sts., a large new piece of ground may be had with one of the stores; the dwelling part over two stores, on the corner of 27th-st., may be suited for a boarding house. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 11 Madison-square, north side.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET.—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEADY STEAM POWER.—Large rooms, well lighted, running through from Water to South-st. Apply at No. 495 Water-st., between Pike and Rutger slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 106 Cliff-st.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—In the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Depot building. Inquire of THOS. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

LOFTS TO LET.—Part of the lofts No. 32 Chambers-st. Apply to BURT BROTHERS & CO.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—[illegible] Notary Public, [illegible] and Commissioner of all the States, No. 14 Wall-st. [illegible] Bounty Land, Pensions, [illegible]

LAND WARRANTS.—[illegible]

[illegible] New-York. [illegible]

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.—[illegible] & CO., No. 6 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

[illegible] DR. WATSON [illegible] W. WATSON, M. D., Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 20 Walker-st., near Broadway.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY AND SARSAPARILLA.

Are the most speedy, bold and certain remedies for scrofula, salt rheum, and all scorbutic or cutaneous eruptions. The one, applied externally, penetrates the pores of the skin and absorbs the virus as it appears; the other, taken inwardly, purifies the blood and removes all saline by secretions; cooperating with each other, they never fail to effect a thorough and permanent cure. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

EFFECTUAL CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, [illegible]

Monsieur LEVI, [illegible] Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 2 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend upon distinguished families, intends remaining here a short time only, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 31 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enlève les cors avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the Most Noble Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns. CLEVELAND, No. 30 St. James'-square, London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success. LANSDOWNE. No. 58 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain. ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D., No. 2 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1853.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain. H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston Row. Philadelphia, July 27, 1853.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 31 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M. (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The taste originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1770. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

RICORD'S PRACTICE—CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, ETC.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with Ricord of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, (as usual, free of charge,) confidentially, for the treatment and cure of diseases, at his conveniently-located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. His extended observations in the famous *Hospital du Midi*, in Paris, under RICORD himself, (who is unquestionably the first living surgeon in all derangements of the Sexual System,) together with his many efficient remedies, render failure impossible. Diseases of the Rectum (Piles, fistula) also cured. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Français. Office hours from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 9, daily. See *Evening Express* and *Sunday Times*, for particulars. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 54 Reade-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all these diseases, from 11 A. M. till 1, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

A CARD.—The number and importance of the demands on the attention of Dr. HARTLEY in his recent visit to this City, and the gratifying amount of success that attended his treatment, have induced him to establish an institution in New-York for the exclusive and successful treatment of ear diseases. Dr. H. generously offers to attend all persons suffering from partial deafness, or discharges from the ear, free of charge until cured, thereby proving his skill unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled aurists exorbitant fees in advance. Consultation during the mornings, No. 25 Green-st., near Canal. Letters requiring answers must contain a stamp.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week; many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 10 o'clock P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—In this country the progress of Consumption is alarming, and should warn everybody to be careful and cure a cold as soon as possible, and the best and quickest Remedy before the public is Dr. HAIGHT'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, which will immediately cure the most obstinate cold, no matter of how long standing. In fact it has in several instances effected cures where the patients were on the verge of Consumption. Office No. 322 Bowery, New-York.

DR. [illegible]

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.—CAPITAL, $200,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS. Office No. 6 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. E. W. DE LAMATER, President. WM. W. [illegible], Secretary.

Any communication left at the office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, No. 72 Wall-st., will be attended to.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York. OFFICES No. 17 CANAL-ST. AND 88 WILLIAM-ST. Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character. RICHARD VARICK, President. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL, $300,000. ASSETS, $311,385. Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President. EDWARD E. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

The Company has complied with the law of this State, and, as special security for the insured in New-York, it has provided, for the same, a Trust Fund to the amount of $50,000, to be held by their Trustees, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency.

OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Att'y and Agent.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

	Par Value.	Cash Value.
Cash in hand and in Bankers'	$21,390	$21,390
25 Allegheny County (C. & P.) Bonds	25,000	15,000
25 Allegheny County (A. V.) Bonds	22,000	13,200
25 Delaware Railroad Bonds	25,000	20,400
25 Pittsburg City Six per cents	25,000	15,000
25 Reading Railroad Bonds	13,970	12,000
10 Philadelphia City Six per cents	10,000	9,800
Loans on Mortgage—Assessors' sworn value	65,000	51,000
Loans on Collaterals—Value Collateral	25,000	25,000
Bills receivable	6,000	6,000
Balance of Capital secured by Subscription	97,700	97,700
Par Value of Assets	$360,310	
Cash Value of Assets		$311,385

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.—Thomas B. Florence, President, and Edward E. Helmbold, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President. EDWARD E. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

Subscribed and affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1855. CHARLES D. FREEMAN, Alderman and Justice of the Peace.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1855.

Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the requisitions of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, by appointing Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, as its Attorney, on whom process of law can be served, and also complying with the requirements of said act: now, therefore, I, James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, is authorized as Agent of the aforesaid Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, so far as he may be legally empowered by his letter of appointment and the instructions which may be given to him by the said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office [L. S.] to be affixed, the day and year above written. JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller. H. B. HASWELL, Insurance Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 28, 1856.

THE TRUSTEES, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1855:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1855, to 31st December, 1855	$4,129,200 74
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1855	1,321,926 [illegible]
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,451,127 [illegible]

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1855, to 31st December, 1855	$4,106,041 76
Losses paid during the same period	$1,774,096 [illegible]
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	495,356 [illegible]
Total	$2,269,[illegible]

The Company have the following Assets:

New-York City Bank Stocks, State Stocks and Loans on State and other Stocks, drawing interest	$1,274,157 90
Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate	322,014 27
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	76,849 03
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,960,718 89
Cash in Bank	172,[illegible]
Total amount of Assets	$3,757,[illegible]

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th day of February next.

The Trustees, after reserving ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS of profits, have further resolved that all the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1852, and sixty per cent. of the issue of 1854, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

The Board have also declared a dividend of thirty per cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1855, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1855, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$5,464,190 00
Additional profits, from 1st January, 1855, to 1st January, 1856	340,760 00
Total profits for 13½ years	$5,804,950 00
The certificates of 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852, and 54 per cent. of 1853, have been redeemed by cash	4,472,075 20
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1856	$1,332,875 [illegible]

By order of the Board, W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Charles Dennis,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Henry Coit,	Leon. S. Suarez,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Augustin Averill,	Henry W. Hicks,	Mort. Livingston,
Lewis Curtis,	Daniel S. Miller,	William Wood,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. Henry Burgy,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joshua J. Henry,	Corn. Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	Theo. W. Riley,	Henry C. Brewer,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	David Lane,	Watts Sherman,
P. A. Hargous,	James Bryce,	Edward R. Bell,
Meyer Gans,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	E. E. Morgan,
Edw. H. Gillilan,	Henry K. Bogert,	B. J. Howland,
Ramsay Crooks,	A. A. Low,	Benj. Babcock.

JOHN D. JONES, President. CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President. W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice President.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY:

Amount of assets Jan. 1, 1855		$902,069 70
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1856	$319,856 62	
Amount of interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1856	58,241 72	
Amount of endowment account received same time	59 40	—378,156 14
Total		$1,280,245 84

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses by death	$123,726 56	
Amount paid for interest on dividends, re-insurances, &c.	30,367 29	
Amount paid for taxes	2,015 44	
Amount paid for salaries, fees to physicians, trustees, &c.	18,454 65	
Amount paid for advertising, printing, stationery, office-rent, and expenses, law expenses, &c.	5,230 06	
Amount paid for commissions, medical examinations, postages, advertising, exchanges, &c.	34,313 58	
Amount of cancelled notes and return premiums on cancelled policies	19,242 46	—231,240 19
Accumulated fund		$1,049,005 65

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$42,560 11
Invested in New-York State securities	189,020 [illegible]
Bonds and mortgages	553,725 [illegible]
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1856	11,403 11
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1856	21,373 60
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on life policies bearing interest	203,268 31
Premiums on policies in hands of agents	17,180 90
Total	$1,049,005 65

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all Life Policies which have been in force twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1856, and six per cent. interest, in cash, upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

LIFE INSURANCE—ACCUMULATED FUND, $2,320,003 47. LOSSES PAID, $1,[illegible] 34.

DIVIDENDS PAID, $[illegible] PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Among the many advantages offered to the public are: THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION. ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS. PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS. LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS. RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given [illegible]

[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 28, 1856.—The following statement of the affairs of this Company, on the 31st December, 1855, is published in conformity with the requirements of its Charter:

[illegible]

No Policies have been issued by this Company on Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

[illegible]

The Company have the following Assets: [illegible]

By order of the Board, EDWIN A. LODGE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

W. W. DIBBLEE,	HENRY BOWMAN,
THOMAS TILESTON,	EDWARD ROWE,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
PAUL ALDEN,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	A. W. WHIPPLE,
[illegible]	PETER H. [illegible]
[illegible]	J. J. BROWN,
[illegible]	BERTRAND CLOVER,
JAMES CHAMBERS,	S. T. [illegible]
GEO. M. CLEARMAN,	A. D. KENTON,
L. E. WYMAN,	DAVID OGDEN,
[illegible]	R. C. MORRIS,
D. S. MUNFORD,	[illegible]
WM. S. [illegible]	[illegible]
WM. T. FROST,	[illegible]
L. D. COMAN,	[illegible]
SILAS K. EVERETT,	[illegible]
JOHN P. PAULISON,	THEODORE PERRY,
FRED. G. SWAN,	CHAS. C. DUNCAN,
CHAUNCEY D. HURD,	JNO. F. BALLARD.
GEO. C. STONE,	

W. W. DIBBLEE, President. JOHN P. PAULISON, Vice-President. R. C. MORRIS, 2d Vice-President. EDWIN A. LODGE, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office No. [illegible] Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Joseph Walker,	Cor. W. Lawrence,
Charles E. Bowne,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Caswell,
D. Henry Haight,	Isaac V. Brown,	A. E. [illegible]
Joseph W. Corlies,	Wm. K. Strong,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
Thomas Eneas,	Geo. A. Townsend,	D. Alex. [illegible]
Alfred Willis,	Alva B. Laing,	Ezra Ludlow,
Philip Townsend,	Silas Brown,	John [illegible]
Joseph Lawrence,	S. T. Nicoll,	John Westervelt,
Seymour Willets,	Joseph D. Taylor,	Noah S. [illegible]
J. H. Ransom,	Robert M. Bruen,	J. B. [illegible]
Sylvester L. H. Ward,		John S. [illegible]

HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES E. [illegible], Jr., Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the Office of the Company [illegible] on and after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment. By order. WM. E. HEMLEY, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 Wall-st.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on TUESDAY, the 5th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 5th February next. DAVID DRAKE, Secretary. Jan. 29, 1856.

BANK NOTICES.

STATEMENT OF DIVIDENDS ON STOCK of the OCEAN BANK remaining unclaimed for two years previous to the 1st of September, 1855:

[illegible]

STATEMENT of balances of accounts in the OCEAN BANK remaining unclaimed for two years previous to the 1st of September, 1855:

[illegible]

I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the Ocean Bank, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statements are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. HANDY, Cashier. Sworn to this Jan. 31, 1856.—OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

BANK NOTICE.—MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 28, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Open to all classes of persons, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President. P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President. CHAS. MILES, Second Vice-President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 40 Wall-st.—CAPITAL $[illegible]—This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as guardian and receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS by order of any Court in this State, (including Surrogate's,) 4 per cent. Also, from individuals or corporations for a period of six months, or on 30 days' notice, 4 per cent.; for a less period, or payable at shorter notice, 4 per cent. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.—DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of six PER CENT. on all sums entitled thereto, for the past three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. WM. H. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, Vice Presidents. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible]—The annual election for seventeen Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. [illegible] Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 4th of February next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M. W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK.—Subscribers to the capital stock of this Bank will call at the City Bank, No. 52 Wall-st., on Tuesday, Wednesday, Feb. 5 [illegible] and sign the articles of association, at which time and place the books of subscription will be ready.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, [illegible]

[illegible]

COAL MINES.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

COPARTNERSHIP.

BALTIMORE.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] of the new Aldermen.

[illegible] the new Board of Aldermen, and the Editor [illegible] to become acquainted with the characteristics [illegible] of the members who took their seats with this year. Of these gentlemen eleven [illegible] were re-elected, W. TOMLINSON and DRAKE were re-elected [illegible] and are therefore used to the business; two [illegible] have served two terms in the Board of Councilmen; one (McCOMBS) was in the Board of Aldermen in 1853 and 1854; another [illegible] was the same in 1855. The remaining [illegible] have never before been in public [illegible]. Mr. Cornell, of the Second Ward, is a [illegible] always blows his vote with his purse, [illegible] the Democracy, and never indulges in high flights of oratory. Alderman HAGGIE, of the Fourth Ward, [illegible] with the strong [illegible] of a family exclusively politician, occupies [illegible] in a direct question. Alderman [illegible], a wool dealer, is [illegible] the Board. He is [illegible] man and when he speaks never in [illegible] but says what he has to say [illegible] to the point. He is a strong, [illegible] Democrat, and personally seems to be a good specimen of a good-natured, jolly [illegible].

Alderman GUNTHER, of the Tenth Ward, is a fine [illegible]. As yet he has been silent, voting always against the Democrats and with Sam. [illegible]. Alderman [illegible], of the Fourth Ward, though [illegible] to get something for his constituents, and therefore votes against Sam in [illegible], in this he differs from Alderman [illegible] of the Fourth Ward, who has limited his [illegible] to the Sam. Alderman [illegible] of the Ninth Ward, is very [illegible] of horizontal displays. He speaks very often [illegible] length, his voice being deep and sonorous [illegible] in the style of Western [illegible]. He is a carriage builder [illegible] his speeches abound in protestations [illegible] of municipal corruption. [illegible] Know-Nothing, Alderman YOUNGMAN, of the Ninth Ward, is a [illegible] Democrat, and voted for Sam. McCOMBS, of the Fourth Ward, is a quiet man. In fact, with the exception of Alderman GUNTHER and FITZPATRICK, the voices of the Fourth Ward have hardly been heard. The old members do all the talking, and really they do it very well. By and by, when the novelty of their [illegible] wears off, we promise the new men will be heard. One thing we would recommend them to do—to speak briefly and to the point, and to follow the example of many of their predecessors, in talking merely to hear themselves talk.

Military Court of Inquiry.

The investigation at the Astor House, [illegible] the occurrences connected with the late review of Sixth Regiment, took place on Saturday afternoon. Some witnesses were made in the course of the cross-examination of the Rev. [illegible] Major [illegible] the General being already sworn, [illegible] the Court deny having said to a member of the Sixth Regiment, or to any other person, that [illegible] be taken to Rikers Island. Major Cosmetoman [illegible] stated that if the question were proper; [illegible] he would not answer it. The witness said in reply to the questions of the Judge Advocate, that he had [illegible] the Legislature on the subject of the Fourth Ward, and that Major Cosmetoman had said about burning him out; [illegible] the witness said he was [illegible] to the Brigadier-General, and [illegible] Major Cosmetoman. In